

Herald Tribune

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AP's WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: 10-11. Temp. 48-51. Tomorrow 10-11. Day's temp. 50-56 (10-11). LONDON: Cloudy. 45-50 (10-11). Tomorrow similar. Temp. 45-54 (10-11). CHAMPAIGN: Rough. Variable. Temp. 50-57 (10-11). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-53 (10-11). Yesterday's 40-50 (10-11).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Algeria 8 S. Lebanon 10 P.
Belgium 12 S. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 23 S. Moscow 15 S.
Eire (Ire.) 11 P. Netherlands 1 F.
Finland 10 P. Norway 23 S.
France 10 P. Portugal 10 S.
Germany 10 P. Spain 10 P.
Great Britain 10 P. Sweden 10 S.
Greece 10 P. Switzerland 10 S.
India 10 P. Turkey 10 S.
Iran 10 P. U.S. Military 10 S.
Italy 10 P. Yugoslavia 10 S.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1972

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Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT). Important measures of the balance of international payments moved in opposite directions in the third quarter, Commerce Department reported today.

"Basic" balance, known as the balance on current accounts and long-term investments, showed a deficit of \$2.22 billion in the third quarter, \$350 million larger than in the second

quarter. The balance on current account improved, with a surplus of \$1.79 billion, about 10 percent less than in the quarter.

Difference was accounted for by volatile and unstable quarterly movements in merchandise trade and by services abroad and by companies in the United States.

In the 3d Quarter, current account, which is influenced by the balance of trade, had stood at \$1.79 billion through 1971 and 2 and reached a peak deficit of \$2.52 billion in the second quarter of this year.

Improvement in the quarter thus marked a reversal of a trend, at the time being, in the "basic" balance, on the other hand, has moved erratically, quarterly basis in 1971 and has shown no clear trend.

As a whole, the figures for the third quarter are in line with the trend in the first three quarters of 1972, with a surplus of \$1.1 billion in the quarter, today's report shows a surplus of \$1.79 billion.

Pompidou in Reported Set

Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Georges Pompidou will visit China in January, sources said today. The French president has not yet been to China and he wants to go to see he visits Japan in 1974, the sources said.



FENDER FIX—Astronauts Harrison Schmitt (left) holding the makeshift fender for the lunar rover while Eugene Cernan tapes it in place. At right, a technician at the Houston Space Center shows how the replacement part was made of maps, clamps and tape. The fender was needed to keep dust from covering the astronauts and the lunar rover.



May Be Proof of Volcanic Past Astronauts Find Orange Moon Soil

By Stuart Auerbach
SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 13 (WP).—The Apollo-17 astronauts last night found a circle of orange dirt in the lunar soil, which the team's geologist, Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt, called the first concrete evidence that the moon has a volcanic history.

"I think you might have to consider that this is a volcanic vent," Mr. Schmitt said, after he and Capt. Eugene A. Cernan had found the yard-wide circle of orange soil on the rim of Shorty Crater.

"If there was ever anything that looked like a fumarole (a volcanic vent), this is it," he said. Today, awakened by the arrival of the two astronauts reported they were in good shape and began their third excursion on the moon's Taurus-Littrow Valley.

Their final lunar outing will take them to the Wrinkled Hills, at the base of the North Massif mountain.

Although most scientists now agree that the moon had a violent volcanic past, none of the five previous American lunar landings has returned with any clear-cut evidence.

This landing site, however, was picked because Apollo-15 astronaut Al Worden said he spotted volcanic craters while circling 70 miles above the moon. Farouk el-Baz, a NASA lunar geologist, said: "It appears that Shorty Crater is a cinder cone."

Mr. Schmitt agreed to agree. "If I ever saw a classic alteration halo around a volcanic crater, this is it," he said from the rim of Shorty.

He and Capt. Cernan discovered the orange soil as they were digging a trench for a soil sample. "Crazy," said Mr. Schmitt. "It's orange; there's orange soil on the moon. It's really orange. It's been oxidized. It looks like an oxidized desert soil."

Robin Brett, a geologist at the Manned Spacecraft Center, explained that rust-oxidation is one way to get an orange soil. And one way to get rust, he continued, is through volcanic activity—"the last gaseous gasps of volcanism."

Mr. El-Baz went even further than Mr. Brett. He suggested that the rust could have been formed perhaps a billion years ago by the escape of water vapor—steam—from inside the moon.

"This is the first time," said Mr. El-Baz, "that we have seen hydrous matter in any great quantity on the moon."

Small quantities of rust have been found in lunar soil returned from earlier missions, but none has been as large a sample as this.

Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan may have found another rust patch while taking a core tube sample at Shorty Crater.

"Even the core tube is red," said Mr. Schmitt. "The bottom is black and the top is red."

The crater was picked as a sample stop on the off-chance that it might be a cinder cone. But even Mr. El-Baz, who fought to have this site for man's last moon landing in the decade because of the possibility of finding evidence of volcanism, didn't think that Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt would be able to sample an actual volcanic vent.

"We have witnessed one of the most dramatic volcanic events in the history of the solar system," Mr. Schmitt said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kissinger-Tho Session Ends, Teams Will Continue to Meet

U.S. Aide Leaves to Brief Nixon

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 13 (WP).—Henry A. Kissinger flew back to Washington tonight without announcing a definitive cease-fire agreement at what once was billed as the "final" round of secret negotiations with North Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to brief President Nixon tomorrow morning. Seven weeks after proclaiming that "peace is at hand," Mr. Kissinger issued an ambiguous departure statement which confirmed the end of the current top-level secret talks and set no date for their resumption.

Mr. Kissinger, in an apparently optimistic mood, told newsmen at Orly airport that he and his Hanoi counterpart, Le Duc Tho, "will remain in contact through messages and we will then decide whether another meeting is necessary and when."

But a North Vietnamese newsmen at the airport said: "Things do not look too good."

In the absence of immediate official North Vietnamese reaction here, this laconic remark was yet another indication that today's six-and-one-quarter-hour session between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho had failed to remove still important substantive obstacles.

Other Pessimism
Lending credence to this pessimistic interpretation—and punctuating the growing euphoria in the past week—were accounts by a very well informed European diplomatic source and the Communists, who have been warning increasingly against excessive optimism.

If only to maintain a thread of contact, William J. Porter, ambassador to the formal peace talks, and his North Vietnamese counterpart, will continue to hold periodic "technical" meetings to work out details of a revised cease-fire agreement, the White House and Mr. Kissinger announced.

Helping Mr. Porter will be William H. Sullivan, assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asian affairs, and John Negroponte and other members of Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff.

American sources suggested that they would not confer until after tomorrow's weekly session of the formal talks. That meeting may provide clues about the "final" secret negotiations, which—except for a nine-day break—have taken place almost daily since Nov. 20 in an effort to revise the original draft cease-fire accord worked out in October.

Complicating analysis of the ambiguous American statements today was the fact that American sources here have been suggesting for days that even if the current round of secret talks were successful, nothing would be announced immediately.

Then Meeting Possible
The sources had reasoned that before any triumphant trumpeting took place, Mr. Kissinger would have to brief the President.

Observers noted that the premier's criticisms of the United States were couched in relatively mild terms. This seemed to indicate China's continuing strong concern for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam and an unwillingness to upset the delicate atmosphere of the Paris negotiations with provocative statements.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Henry Kissinger saying farewell to Le Duc Tho after their meeting yesterday.

Nixon Trip to Europe Planned, Contingent on Peace Accord

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—Another trip to Europe by President Nixon is in the planning stage at the White House but is dependent on a Vietnam settlement.

The President's intentions, it was learned, are to consult with European leaders after a Vietnam settlement and before the visit here of the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

It has been no secret for several months that the President would like to make a trip early in his second term similar to the one he undertook as the first

major foreign policy exercise of his first term. Just a month and three days after assuming office in 1969, Mr. Nixon went to Europe to meet with leaders in Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy and Britain. The stop in Belgium was for conferences not only with Belgian leaders but also with other European leaders at the NATO headquarters in Brussels.

There have been reports from London that British Prime Minister Edward Heath will confer with Mr. Nixon, probably in the United States, at an early date to discuss problems arising from Britain's forthcoming entry into the Common Market.

The Heath meeting could be before the inauguration Jan. 20, according to some sources. But an exact date has not been announced.

The President and Mr. Heath last conferred in Bermuda a year ago this month. That meeting was one of a series Mr. Nixon held with allied leaders to discuss plans for his visits to Peking and Moscow.

Similarly, the meetings this year would be to confer with allied leaders on America's intentions in further conversations with Soviet leaders.

But considerable emphasis also would be placed on the President's views for the world after Vietnam and on his ideas regarding trade and monetary reforms.

There continues to be a firm conviction at the White House that a Vietnam settlement will be reached soon that will permit the President to turn his attention, as he has promised, to strengthening ties with Europe.

Chou Says Saigon, U.S. Delay Peace

PEKING, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tonight accused the United States and South Vietnam governments of trying to delay peace in Vietnam and said China will continue to aid the Vietnamese people if the United States continues the war.

Speaking at a banquet given by Louis Lamsana Beavogui, premier of Guinea, who is on a visit here, Mr. Chou said the whole world is greatly concerned about a solution to the Vietnam problem, and voiced hope for an early agreement ending the war.

Observers noted that the premier's criticisms of the United States were couched in relatively mild terms. This seemed to indicate China's continuing strong concern for a peaceful settlement in Vietnam and an unwillingness to upset the delicate atmosphere of the Paris negotiations with provocative statements.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reduction in Pollution Reported

European Cities Close Areas to Cars

Peter Braestrup

STUTTGART, Dec. 13 (WP).—In 70 cities in Western Europe, cars were barred from city centers as part of a drive to curb growing air pollution.

The move was part of a summary of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's "firm evidence" can be kept out of the city without hurting downtown.

OECD study said, pollution techniques required—covering fuel and emission controls, sign, even staggered for commuters.

Identical OECD study, on Air Pollution and Urbanization for Public Health was completed in 1970. It was available this year in 30 American cities.

In Washington, New York and other cities, the study was grappling with problems.

the 1970 Clean Air Act. Remedies under discussion range from European-style curbs on traffic (New York) to gas rationing (Los Angeles).

The OECD report mentioned no European city that had resorted to gasoline rationing. But it cited adoption of traffic curbs going well beyond anything in the United States. Among the cities listed:

● Vienna ordered a 10:30 a.m.-7 p.m. bus-only zone in the inner city in November, 1971. Deliveries by truck were allowed from 7 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Air pollution levels were reduced 61 percent in the zone during the workday. An expanded car-free area is planned.

● London plans to close a half-mile stretch of Oxford Street, a busy shopping thoroughfare, to all traffic except buses and taxis.

● Gothenburg, Sweden, and Bremen, West Germany, allow only trolley cars and buses to cross the downtown area. All other traffic must use a "ring road," leaving and entering specific downtown precincts by special routes.

● In Gothenburg, downtown traffic was cut by 17 percent; carbon-monoxide levels were lowered in places by 80 percent.

● On down town parking in October, 1971, although traffic was allowed to move freely. Carbon-monoxide levels dropped 40 percent, presumably because fewer cars were attracted to the downtown area. Paris was not included in the report.

● Rome intends to create five "pedestrian islands" linked by a network of vehicle-free streets, in downtown areas.

Despite these trends, the OECD study said, local conditions vary enormously. In London and New York, "downtown" is so big as to make total exclusion of vehicles unfeasible; buses and taxis are required. Staggered work hours (practiced in Washington) have been adopted by 2,000 firms in West Germany, but a 1,500-company car pool campaign failed last year in Los Angeles.

The OECD study noted that both the overall measurement of air pollution and the health effects of automobile pollutants as yet "are not well understood."

Emission control among Western countries, putting a burden on manufacturers who export cars. T.O. countries with comparable problems, the study suggested, should agree on common standards.

Italians Hail Lunar First: 'Mama Mia'

ROME, Dec. 13 (AP).—Astronaut Harrison Schmitt's "mama mia" made big news in Italy today.

"Italian is spoken on the moon," trumpeted newspapers in front-page headlines.

Italians use the phrase to denote surprise or exasperation. Mr. Schmitt used it in a conversation with Capt. Eugene Cernan after describing an unusual rock sample he had found.

Makes Plea for Women's Rights

Bundestag Installs First Woman President

By David Binder

BONN, Dec. 13 (NYT).—West Germany's Bundestag elected Annemarie Renger-Lonscarevic as its president today, making her the first woman speaker of parliament in the nation's history.

She had been chosen by her Social Democratic faction, which emerged from the Nov. 18 federal elections as the strongest in the lower house with 230 of the 496 regular deputies.

However, the Bundestag's 23 Baden deputies are also eligible to vote for the president. Thus, she got 438 of 516 votes. There were 45 noes, three abstentions and three invalid votes.

Eleven women deputies rushed up to congratulate her as soon as former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, the eldest deputy, announced the result. Chancellor Willy Brandt was the first man to give her a warm handshake. Her husband, Alexander Lonscarevic, looked on proudly from the visitors' gallery.

The 53-year-old president strode firmly to the rostrum, where she made a strong plea for women's rights and vowed that she would devote much time to the reform of parliament.

Praising the work of her predecessor, Kai Uwe von Hassel, in pushing parliamentary reform, Mrs. Renger said that she intended to continue and expand this effort.

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Renger said she would "try to emulate my honored fatherly friend, Paul Lobe," the Social Democrat who was elected president of the Bundestag in 1960 and who was a frequent guest at the home of her parents in Berlin. Mr. Lobe died in 1967 at the age of 91.

In the gallery, besides her husband, were her son and one of her three grandchildren.

Interviewed afterward, Mrs. Renger was asked how she wished to be addressed. "Since I am a woman, I would like very much to be addressed as Frau Präsidentin," she said, using the female form of the German word for president.

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India, Pakistan Start Pullback

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (AP).—Troops began pulling back today from some of the territory captured by the Indian and Pakistani armies in last December's war.

The withdrawals are the first major step in implementation of the agreement after more than four months of negotiations over the delineation separating the two armies in disputed Kashmir.

There are five sectors on the India-Pakistan frontier involved in the negotiations, incorporating 5,139 square miles captured by India and 69 square miles taken by Pakistan in the two-week war.

Thieu's Truce Proposal Seen As Bid to Stall Paris Accord

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu's call for a Christmas truce and an exchange of prisoners left many South Vietnamese and American officials here with the impression that Mr. Thieu is once more trying to forestall a cease-fire accord he dislikes by offering terms of his own.

But in his rambling and often imprecise speech to the National Assembly, Mr. Thieu did not specifically reject the peace settlement worked out by Hanoi and Washington. Some experienced Vietnamese politicians felt they even detected a subtle signal that Mr. Thieu is now ready to accede reluctantly to an agreement he realizes he cannot stop.

Whatever Mr. Thieu meant—and there were almost as many interpretations in Saigon as there were listeners—most knowledgeable diplomats felt that in any case the speech would probably have little effect on the secret talks in Paris.

Talks Session Ended by Tho And Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)
White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler today was their ambivalence—which allowed for both optimistic and pessimistic interpretations.

Indeed, all major issues had been settled miraculously today, the statement suggested that no further Kissinger-Tho encounters might prove necessary.

But given the increasing indications of remaining major obstacles, the statements' wording could also be interpreted as meaning that further secret sessions would be required to break the deadlock.

Moreover, the American statements also suggested that Mr. Tho would stay in Paris rather than return to Hanoi.

During the nine-day suspension between Nov. 25 and Dec. 4, Mr. Tho remained here. But on that occasion, both sides announced the duration of the suspension, unlike today's unilateral American declarations.

Lending credence to the pessimistic interpretation of the American announcements was a confirmation from a very well informed European diplomatic source that Mr. Tho's refusal to modify a single word of the treaty is justified.

"The cease-fire agreement will be signed whether we want it or not. If we do not sign it, the Americans say we can count only on ourselves. In this case the end will come in two months. If we sign, the end will be immediate."

Agence France Presse cited a parliament member present as quoting Mr. Thieu. "The Americans believe their refusal to modify a single word of the treaty is justified."

"The cease-fire agreement will be signed whether we want it or not. If we do not sign it, the Americans say we can count only on ourselves. In this case the end will come in two months. If we sign, the end will be immediate."

He also suggested that Mr. Kissinger's departure today meant that the American negotiator would have to return to Paris to continue his talks with the North Vietnamese.

Because of the news blackout maintained by the North Vietnamese and American delegations on substantive matters, it was not clear why both sides decided to step up the pace of their meetings this week.

Experts' Meeting
Today, for the third straight day, experts conferred on technical matters while Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho discussed substantive matters.

The Kissinger-Tho meeting today was preceded by a 90-minute experts' session, which began at 9 a.m. in the home of American jeweler Arnaud Clerc in the fashionable western suburb of Neuilly.

Mr. Kissinger has held some 58 hours of negotiations with the North Vietnamese since Nov. 20. After today's session Mr. Kissinger briefed Saigon Ambassador Pham Dang Lam.

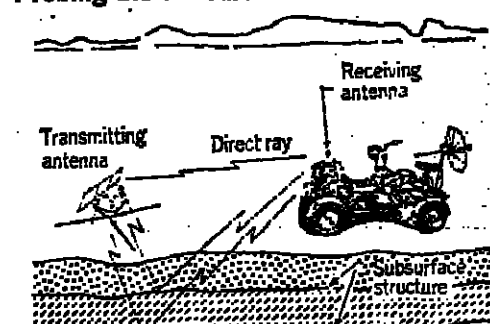
And at the airport he joked with newsmen. He thanked "those of you who have survived pneumonia to cover me," an allusion to the long waits which newsmen have endured for weeks outside a variety of secret meeting places. He also thanked the reporters "for your fairness." And he had a kind word for the motorcycleists hired by the television networks who had discovered the supposedly secret meeting sites. "I'm glad that those of you who rode motorcycles survived," he said.

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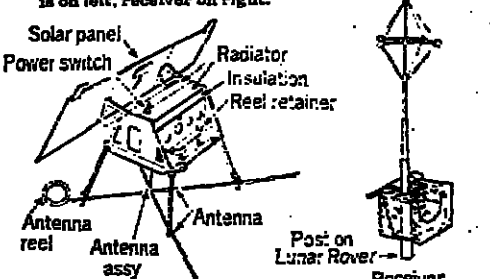
UNLOCKING SOME SECRETS OF THE MOON

Probing the Subsurface

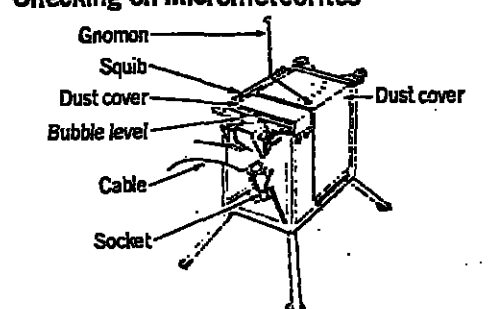


Electrical Properties Experiment

Experiment requires Apollo 17 crewmen to use radio waves to "see" subsurface rock layers and boulders. Radio transmitter radiates waves in all directions. Some, as shown in diagram above, travel directly to receiver mounted on Lunar Rover. Others are reflected from subsurface structures before being received. These waves combine to form interlocking interference patterns that tell scientists about subsurface formations. Equipment used is pictured in drawings below. Transmitter is on left, receiver on right.

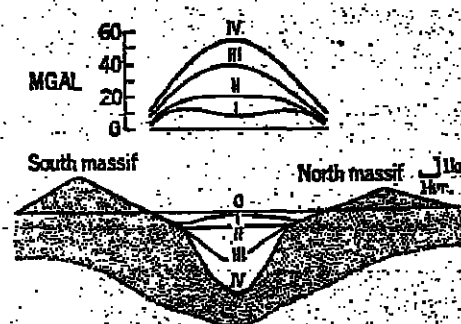


Checking on Micrometeorites



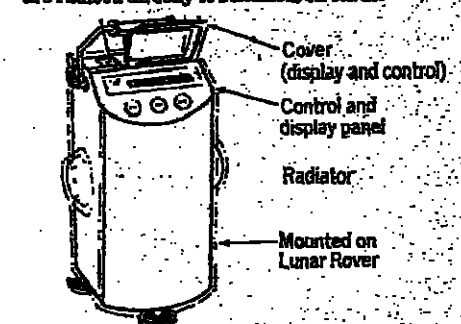
Ejecta and Meteorite Experiment

Instrument shown above, to be left on the lunar surface by Apollo crewmen, is designed to measure the direction of travel, speed and mass of micrometeorites hitting the moon. The squib, a small explosive device, is used to "blow" the protective dust cover from the instrument after the astronaut leaves the moon.

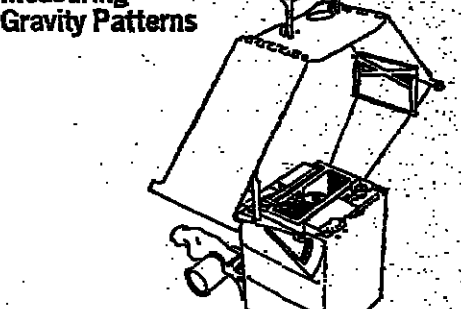


Traverse Gravimeter Experiment

Using the gravimeter, or gravity-measuring device, shown in the drawing below, the astronaut will determine the shape of the bedrock formations underlying the Apollo 17 landing site. Two massifs, or mountain, flank the site. Diagram above shows how differing bedrock shapes would produce different readings on gravimeter. Readings from the instrument, which is mounted in Lunar Rover, are radiated directly to scientists on earth.



Measuring Gravity Patterns

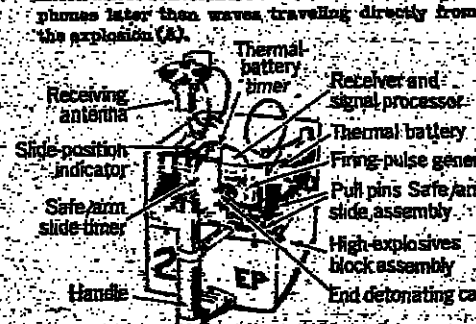


Surface Gravimeter

This gravity-measuring device, more sensitive than the one to be carried on the Lunar Rover, is supposed to seek evidence of gravity waves; to take the moon's pulse by recording moonquakes and to record changes in the moon's shape when it responds to earth's gravity as the earth-moon distance changes each month.

Seismic Profiling Experiment

This "earthquake" experiment seeks to determine horizontal and depth of rock layers up to a kilometer below the landing site. The plan calls for placing on lunar surface eight packages of explosive charges. The one in drawing below is to be detonated. Shock waves are detected by geophones (G1, G2 and G3) in a subsurface layer of rock. Shock waves reflected from it (S) will arrive at geophones later than waves traveling directly from the explosion (A).



Analyzing Lunar Soil



Neutron Probe Experiment

The probe, which will be brought back to earth, provides clues on production of lunar soil and continued churning of that soil. It also shows a probe, which will be brought back to earth, providing clues on production of lunar soil and continued churning of that soil.

Hanoi Troops and Tanks Hit As They Move Toward South

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (AP).—U.S. bombers today hit several thousand fresh North Vietnamese troops and nearly 100 tanks as they moved south along the Ho Chi Minh Trail toward South Vietnam and Laos, U.S. sources said.

Intelligence reports indicated uncertainty whether the fresh North Vietnamese troops and tanks were destined for the Plain de Jarnes in Laos or for South Vietnamese battlefields.

North Vietnam also has been sending new tanks and troops through the Demilitarized Zone to reinforce depleted divisions in South Vietnam's northernmost Quang Tri Province, one source said.

Other sources reported that up to 10,000 additional enemy troops might be heading for battlefronts closer to Saigon. These troops were reported to have reached their base areas in southern Laos.

In other aspects of the air war, the U.S. command said B-52 bombers launched 10 raids on North Vietnam and 23 on the enemy positions in South Vietnam in the 24-hour period ending at noon today. Tactical planes' strikes against the North dropped to 20—the lowest since Nov. 8—because of heavy rains. In the South, tactical strikes were flown during the 24-hour period ended at 6 a.m. today.

On the ground, heavy fighting was reported in Quang Tri Province and the Central Highlands southwest of Pleiku, although the general level of combat elsewhere was light. In the western foothills of Quang Tri Province, South Vietnamese troops reported killing 64 Communist troops in a six-hour battle. The paratroopers listed 14 wounded.

Laos Town Retaken
VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Irregular troops fighting for the Laotian government have completed the capture of an important town on the western approach to the Ho Chi Minh Trail adjoining South Vietnam, a military informant reported today.

Shortly after noon yesterday, government forces reportedly eliminated the last pocket of North Vietnamese resistance inside the southern Laotian town of Muong Phalane, the informant said.

Muong Phalane, between the Laotian city of Savannakhet and the South Vietnamese city of Hue, has been occupied by the North Vietnamese since early 1970. It recaptured yesterday climaxed a month-long government campaign driving eastward from the town of Dong Hene, which was captured by Lao forces Nov. 12.

Another person who is also quite happy is Mr. Peretti, who is also the mayor of Neuilly. "Now the whole world will know about Neuilly," he said.

Mr. Clerc also said that there was a sticky moment at the beginning of the talks 10 days ago when the Vietnamese insisted on having rice while the Americans cried for hamburgers.

"They straightened that one out, too, and settled for French food. They even had French wine and plenty of Cokes, of course."

Mr. Clerc said the reason he was asked to lend his house is "because I've often held Franco-American parties. The last one was for Ambassador (Arthur) Watson. I had him together with French cabinet ministers, generals and Achille Peretti, president of the French National Assembly."

As security officers and Marines took over the house, Mr. Clerc and his suite had to move to an expensive hotel. Will the embassy pay for it?

"I would assume so," Mr. Clerc said. In the end, Mr. Clerc said he was quite happy that what seems to be the final peace talks were held at his house. He already made out a plaque, gold letters on white marble, "to go with the house, you understand," to commemorate the event.

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May Be Proof of Volcanic Past Astronauts Find Orange Soil on Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

most important finds in Apollo geology," said Mr. Britt as the color television set on the rover zoomed in on the orange soil.

Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan found the orange soil on their way back from sampling at the base of the 1,600-foot-high, steep-walled South Massif, which geologists hope will contain rocks dating to creation of the Sea of Serenity—the largest basin on the front side of the moon—some four billion years ago.

On their way to the South Massif they passed over a dark mantle that covers the entire Taurus-Littrow landing site. This mantle is believed to be volcanic ash, dating back to the moon's last volcanic gases, between three billion and one billion years ago.

While Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt explored the inner surface, Comdr. Ronald E. Evans, circling 70 miles up in the command ship, made a discovery that added further weight to the theory that some areas of the moon—including Taurus-Littrow—are covered by volcanic ash.

Picking the orange soil was the highlight of an excursion that lasted more than seven-and-a-half hours—30 minutes longer than planned—and began with the crew making a new landing for their lunar rover. The patch-up worked and they were spared the dust-bath that was thrown over them by a rear wheel during their first lunar excursion.

Gone from the early stages of the second excursion was much of the unbridled joy which marked the first. The astronauts carried out the geology field trip with careful determination.

They moved from crater to crater, gathering rock samples, taking scores of photographs and giving careful descriptions of fields they were visiting.

The rover climbed hill tirelessly, slowly carrying the astronauts up toward the foot of the South Massif mountain. The terrain became rougher and Capt. Cernan several times had to stop, turn and find a new route.

At one point, as Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt climbed a steep hill on their third excursion, they were stopped by a large rock. When they were small figures in the distance of the television view, mission control called them back for a raze.

Mr. Schmitt objected sharply, saying it was difficult to climb. "I don't stay angry long."

It climbing hills was difficult, coming down in the light lunar gravity was a joy. The astronauts, keeping their feet together, hopped like kangaroos.

Skill and Confidence
The astronauts, using a skill and confidence born in their first excursion, hopped faster and leaped farther on the previous evening. And they learned how to recover more quickly when they did fall.

Mr. Schmitt took one spectacular fall in front of the camera, but just before he hit the surface, he braked himself with his hands and scrambled toward to regain his feet.

"Be advised," kidded mission control, "that the switchboard here at the spacecraft center has lit up with calls from the Houston Bell Association requesting your services."

The astronauts returned to their lunar lair, Challenger, after traveling a record 18 miles on the moon and walked before preparing for their third and last moon excursion.

Space officials were delighted with the work of the astronauts, saying they "exceeded" everything out of it they could.

Kosygin Sees Lag in Growth Of Economy

Rate Is at 10-Year Low Crop Failure Blamed

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, in his second major pronouncement on the economy this fall, has disclosed that the Soviet Union's rate of growth in 1972 fell to its lowest level in 10 years.

The disclosure, in the form of a national income statistic, reflects for the first time the overall impact of this year's serious grain-crop failure on the Soviet economy. The poor crop, from Soviet leaders to buy large quantities of grain abroad to insure food supplies and as the nation's livestock herds.

Figures given by the press in a published review of the Soviet economy show that national income increased by only 4 percent in 1972, compared with planned 6 percent. It is the lowest annual growth rate since the catastrophic 1953 crop year.

Signs Raised
The Soviet premier said the economic plan for next year, to be announced on Monday, has been revised upward to make for the decline in the growth in 1972.

"The planned rates of growth of national income have been raised compared with the previous two years," Mr. Kosygin said in a report, published in the current issue of Komsomol, an authoritative journal.

National income, a key index of economic performance in the Soviet Union, is a net gross measure representing the value added by labor through manufacturing.

Meanwhile, an 11-month report today showed a continuing lag in the plant growth of labor productivity, apparently contributing to the slow increase of national income.

The report said that productivity through November had fallen 4.4 percent. The rate for the economic plan for all of 1972 was 6.1 percent.

Significant improvement in labor productivity, which is one-half of that of the United States in industry and as little one-fifth in farming, has been essential if the country is to fulfill the current five-year plan, ending in 1975.

Industrial Growth
The 11-month report, which peaked in the week ending Nov. 24, showed a decline of the rate of growth in industry in the second half of 1972 after an apparent recovery from a bad winter.

Industry is usually a private sector of the economy, given exceeding planned goals, ever, the latest report gave growth rate as far as 6.7 percent, down from a 6.8 percent in the first six months of the year.

Among industries that farthest goals was the production of natural gas. The Soviet industry is generally regarded as growth industry and has been viewed as a potential source of fuel for the United States.

The substandard performance revealed in the statistics has been reflected so far in significant cuts in the growth rate, at least in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities generally.

Mr. Kosygin's economic plan was his most forthright statement since he warned in a major speech on Sept. 1 that stringent savings and reduction of waste would be needed next year to make the costly crop failure.

Scotland Yard Issues Letter-Bomb Warnings
LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Scotland Yard warned Jewish personalities and organizations today of an expected letter-bomb attack.

The warning followed disclosure that two bomb threats had been received in London. Both were in reply to containing diaries and were addressed to Jews in Germany.

Mr. Schmitt took one spectacular fall in front of the camera, but just before he hit the surface, he braked himself with his hands and scrambled toward to regain his feet.

"Be advised," kidded mission control, "that the switchboard here at the spacecraft center has lit up with calls from the Houston Bell Association requesting your services."

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Space officials were delighted with the work of the astronauts, saying they "exceeded" everything out of it they could.

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1972

Johnson Urges U.S. to Make Special Effort to Help Blacks

By Nick Kotz

TIN, Texas, Dec. 13 (UPI).—President Johnson urged yesterday that the nation make special efforts to help blacks and other minorities in a "black emergency." He said the country should try to meet with the problems of these groups. Johnson's formal speech to the nation was the need for wide-ranging programs to help the disadvantaged. The speech was the last event of a four-day symposium on the black emergency in the White House.

Johnson made another speech, however, in an unscheduled address to the Congress, the House of Representatives, and the Senate. He said the country must make a special effort to help blacks and other minorities. He said the country must make a special effort to help blacks and other minorities. He said the country must make a special effort to help blacks and other minorities.

Man Weaker Not as Alert

AS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13 (UPI).—The condition of former President Harry S. Truman slipped today. He was not as alert, he said. Truman's recovery is "a matter of strength," said his son, Margaret Daniel. "He is not as alert as he was," she said. "He is not as alert as he was," she said. "He is not as alert as he was," she said.

Test to Test for Pregnancy, Vaginal Discharge Unreliable in U.S.

By Richard D. Lyons

INGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Food and Drug Administration announced yesterday that tests of do-it-yourself pregnancy kits were being recalled because the agency had found they were unreliable. The tests, which are sold in women's magazines, are being recalled because they are unreliable. The tests, which are sold in women's magazines, are being recalled because they are unreliable.

Deadline Early Dec. 31

Dec. 13 (UPI).—A drug addict, Timothy, was given a final deadline of Dec. 31 to leave the country, his Swiss lawyer said. The addict, Timothy, was given a final deadline of Dec. 31 to leave the country, his Swiss lawyer said.

Dr. Barnard and Wife Injured By Hit-and-Run Truck Driver

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christian Barnard, 50, and his wife Barbara, 22, were in a hospital here tonight after being knocked down by a hit-and-run driver. The couple was injured in a hit-and-run accident.

New Zealand Ban

AUCKLAND, Dec. 13 (AP).—New Zealand is banning the import of cattle and pigs from Britain because of a hoof and mouth disease outbreak in the English Midlands.



IN HIS CROWN—President Nixon meeting Jewel Lafontant, 50, a Chicago lawyer, at the White House. She is to be deputy solicitor general, the first woman to be named to a top level post in the Nixon administration.

Ex-Editor of Time Is Named To Top U.S. Information Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—President Nixon announced today that he would name James Keogh, a former executive editor of Time magazine, as the new director of the U.S. Information Agency, replacing Frank J. Shakespeare Jr. Keogh, who was associated with Time magazine for almost 30 years, is the author of two books, one written in 1956 entitled "This Is Nixon" and another published this year on "Nixon and the Press."

'68 Campaign Role

Mr. Keogh, 56, a native of Nebraska, was a member of Mr. Nixon's 1968 campaign organization and later joined the White House staff as chief of research and writing.

Mr. Keogh wrote the script for the film documentary "The Nixon Years—Change Without Chaos," which was shown at the Republican National Convention this year.

Half of Refugees From Cuba Are Outside Florida

MIAMI, Dec. 13 (AP).—More than half of the 612,048 Cuban refugees in the United States have been resettled outside Florida, according to a study financed by the United States. The study shows that the federal government's Cuban refugee emergency program has spread the refugee population to 48 states, including 56 persons in Alaska.

Death Verdict Issued In Alaska Air Crash

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Dec. 13 (AP).—A six-member jury returned a verdict of presumed death yesterday in the case of Rep. Nick Begich, D., Alaska, and two other persons, who have been missing since Oct. 18. The jury said that it may be fairly presumed that Rep. Begich, Russell L. Brown and pilot Don E. Jones have suffered death since the disappearance of a light plane.

Discord Said To Mar Arab Military Talks

Fail to Achieve Plan For Unified Action

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A one-day meeting here of Arab chiefs of staff failed to achieve a plan for unified action against Israel, Arab League sources said today. The meeting ended last night with a report by the Egyptian chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Saadeddin Shazly, that one recommendation had been adopted and would be forwarded to a meeting of the Arab Defense Council in January. The defense council is composed of foreign ministers, defense ministers and chiefs of staff from 18 Arab countries—plus Palestinian representatives.

Gen. Shazly said that the stand of the Arab states in the past six years had not changed and that the members of the Federation of Arab Republics—Egypt, Syria and Libya—"must depend on themselves in the next battle."

The diplomats recalled that at the last meeting of the defense council in Cairo, the Libyan delegate complained that five years of talks on unity had made no progress. He said the Arab countries

Price Freeze In Spanish Restaurants

MADRID, Dec. 13 (AP).—The government gave a Christmas present to Spaniards and millions of foreign tourists today by freezing prices on food and drink in all restaurants, bars and night clubs. The order, just ahead of the Christmas holidays, rolled back prices to their level of Oct. 27 this year. It was signed by General Francisco Franco, the head of the government, and Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco.

The cost of living has risen nearly 10 percent so far this year.

Prices always started from scratch whenever they met.

Gen. Shazly indirectly criticized some Arab states last night by pointing out that while some allocated 22 percent of their national income for defense, others did not allocate more than 3 percent.

"Either the battle [with Israel] concerns all the Arab states, in which case each one of these states must contribute within its ability, its economic weight and the size of its armed forces, or the battle concerns only a few states," he said.

"In this case, the Arab people must be told the facts so that the larger number of the Arab states may not become a dead weight on the shoulders of the fighters," he said.

Aims to Check Damage to Life

WHO Book of Hazards Warns Of Dangers in Environment

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (AP).—It is a book for "accidents, air traffic" to "zinc, cadmium, ratio in kidneys" in a book published today by the World Health Organization and presented as a unique record of the known hazards to human health from space-age environment.

Compiled from contributions by more than 100 scientists, it is to help health officials throughout the world in their effort to check "serious and sometimes irreversible damage to life on this planet," the preface says.

The 370-page book ranges from widely familiar air and water pollutants to the "yusho" oil disease which first affected about 1,000 Japanese in 1968 and is induced by the ingestion of "PCB," used in plasticizers and other commercial products.

An early warning system on environmental hazards is described as the immediate practical goal of the World Health Organization. Eventually, this is to be developed into a comprehensive network linking all countries of the world.

The book includes a detailed list of toxic effects produced by a score of metals and other chemical substances accumulated in the bodies of human consumers or animals.

Mercury's role as a food contaminant is mentioned as well as the use of cobalt in beer, since prohibited, to improve foam stability and to prevent gushing. Cobalt caused at least 36 deaths

in the United States and Canada in 1965.

Birth defects by drugs, pesticides and chemical defoliants are discussed, as are radiation from the proliferating radioactive consumer goods and from electronic devices. It says these are, so far, not dangerous, "but their total contribution should be kept under observation."

Among the many other hazards discussed are the pathological effects of noise, defined as "sound without agreeable musical quality, or as an unwanted or undesirable sound."

Even politics may produce an environmental threat. One paragraph—"political conditions, effects on mental health"—says without further comment that "notable changes in suicide rates have been reported in relation to specific political events."

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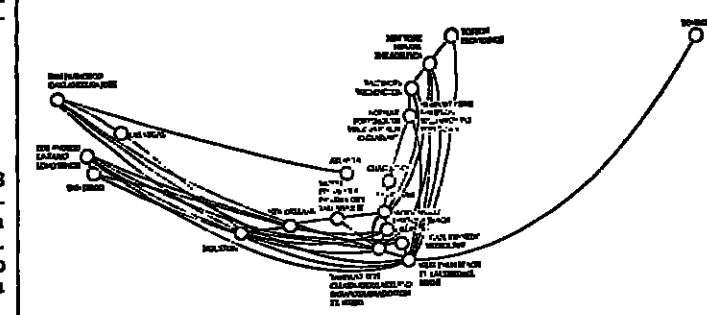
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British Labor Party Votes To Boycott EEC Parliament

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—The Labor party today declared a one-year boycott of the European parliament—the Common Market's consultative assembly.

Labor party legislators voted, 140-55, not to send a delegation to the European parliament which meets several times a year in Strasbourg.

It decided to postpone for one year any decision on whether ultimately to send a delegation. However, it decided to maintain

New Coalition Sought in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (AP)—King Baudouin today asked Edmond Leburton, co-chairman of the Socialist party, to try to form a new Belgian government. Mr. Leburton delayed formal acceptance or rejection of the invitation.

The Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition government of Premier Gaston Eyskens resigned three weeks ago over a disagreement on the language problems which deeply divide the country.

Former public works minister Joseph de Saeger, a Christian Democrat, tried vainly for 18 days to form a government. The problem is to get the two-thirds parliamentary majority needed to pass constitutional reforms for more autonomous language areas.

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U.K. Expands Birth-Control Aid to Poor

Free Contraceptives, Advice Are Offered

LONDON, Dec. 13 (NYT)—Britain is to extend family-planning services to include free contraceptives for all "with special social or financial needs."

This was announced in the House of Commons last night by Sir Keith Joseph, secretary for social services. The cost over the first four years of the plan, he said, will be an additional £20 million.

The total annual cost of this country's National Health Service is about £2.14 billion.

When fully operational, the family-planning service will cost the taxpayer £12.5 million a year.

Sir Keith explained that the "social need" category will cover persons who, unless contraceptives and advice on family planning are provided free, "would otherwise be unlikely to undertake effective contraception."

The local physician would make the decision to provide or withhold family-planning aids.

Unemployed persons and those who receive state benefits to supplement their low incomes will be entitled to free contraceptives, as will women who have had a baby or an abortion within the preceding 12 months.

Expert advice will be available to all under a project to extend the range of present family-planning services. More clinics and special training courses for professional workers are to be made available.

The government's aim, Sir Keith said, is "fewer abortions and much less of the unhappiness and ill-health which result from unplanned pregnancies."

Law-Order Drive Is Urged in Italy After Protests

ROME, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Italian politicians and newspapers today called for a stiff law and order campaign after rioting in several cities yesterday during left-wing demonstrations on the third anniversary of Italy's worst postwar bombing incident.

Tension continued to run high today. Two gasoline bombs were tossed through the window of a Milan bank, without causing injury or serious damage, and police seized seven fire bombs found abandoned in a Florence street.

Alberto Giorno, leader of the right-of-center Liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies, called on the government "to put an end once and for all to these phenomena of urban guerrilla warfare."

The demonstrations yesterday were held to mark the bomb blast in a Milan bank in December 1969 which left 16 people dead and 88 injured, and for which anarchist Pietro Valpreda, 40, has been in jail ever since awaiting trial.

Evidence has since come to light involving neo-fascist and other extreme right-wing elements in the bombing, and the demonstrators were calling for Mr. Valpreda's release.

Wrong Field, Airliner Has Close Call

BOMBAY, Dec. 13 (AP)—A chartered East German airliner landed today on the wrong airfield, just missing a damaged Japanese jetliner whose pilot made the same mistake 2 1/2 months ago.

No injuries were reported among the 19 passengers and eight crewmen of the Soviet-made Ilyushin-18 on a flight from Berlin to Dacca.

The plane's pilot thought he was making a visual approach to Bombay's Santa Cruz International Airport, but came down instead at Juhu training airfield, used mainly for gliders.

A Japan Air Lines DC-8 landed on the same 3,750-foot strip Sept. 24, overshoot the runway and stopped a few feet from a highway. The owners left the damaged airliner on the runway and are trying to sell it. They do not intend to try to salvage it.

Third Mistake It was the third mistaken landing at Juhu, which is almost a mile from Santa Cruz.

A British Overseas Airways Corp. Comet landed there in 1953 in another incident attributed to pilot error. All aboard that aircraft also survived.

The Indian government radio said the East German aircraft landed "almost on top of the JAL plane, but the pilot veered in time and missed it."

The nose wheel of the aircraft left the runway and became mired in mud. The wheel was damaged, apparently the only

serious damage to the propeller-driven, four-engine aircraft.

The plane belongs to the East German airline Interflug.

Flares Fired Nine labor leaders from Bangladesh and two members of the Mukti Bahini, the guerrilla force that led last year's civil war against Pakistan, were among the passengers. The former guerrillas apparently were among a group taken to East Germany early this year for medical treatment.

The other passengers were six East Germans and two Czechoslovaks.

The pilot saw the JAL plane after he was on the ground and took evasive action.

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East German airliner (rear) and Japanese jet at Juhu airport near Bombay yesterday.

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Wrong Field, Airliner Has Close Call

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Third Mistake It was the third mistaken landing at Juhu, which is almost a mile from Santa Cruz.

A British Overseas Airways Corp. Comet landed there in 1953 in another incident attributed to pilot error. All aboard that aircraft also survived.

The Indian government radio said the East German aircraft landed "almost on top of the JAL plane, but the pilot veered in time and missed it."

The nose wheel of the aircraft left the runway and became mired in mud. The wheel was damaged, apparently the only

serious damage to the propeller-driven, four-engine aircraft.

The plane belongs to the East German airline Interflug.

Flares Fired Nine labor leaders from Bangladesh and two members of the Mukti Bahini, the guerrilla force that led last year's civil war against Pakistan, were among the passengers. The former guerrillas apparently were among a group taken to East Germany early this year for medical treatment.

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Arrested Leader Said to Talk Police Drive Saps Strength Of Soviet Dissident Movement

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (NYT)—As the Soviet Union has moved toward improved relations with the West this year, its secret police have mounted a determined campaign of repression against the domestic dissident movement that has left some dissidents feeling weaker, more vulnerable and more on the defensive than at any time since the mid-1950s.

Since the year began, dissident sources report, more than 100 persons have been arrested in the Ukrainian Republic as part of a crackdown against nationalist activities there, and at least 100 have been given sentences of 3 to 15 years on charges of anti-Soviet activity.

Eight say activists in Moscow and other major cities have been arrested or tried in a year-old campaign to suppress the Chronicle of Current Events, the most important dissident publication. Since April, 1968, the publication has recorded activities of dissenters, the courts, the secret police and Soviet censor as they affect the rights campaign here.

Some other key activists, arrested previously, have been given long sentences or their terms in mental hospitals have been extended.

The 23-year-old stepdaughter of Andrei D. Sakharov, the noted physicist who is the figurehead leader of the civil rights movement here, has been suspended from Moscow State University, and two of his colleagues in the rights movement have been forced out of their jobs.

Although no direct action has been taken against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel Prize-winning author, the authorities have reimposed a ban against foreign travel by Mikhail Rostropovich, the cellist at whose house Mr. Solzhenitsyn lives.

But the most severe blow to dissidents recently has been the news that Fyodor A. Yekimov, a 59-year-old historian who was until his arrest June 31 a leading figure in the small, loose dissident coalition known as the Democratic Movement, has given his police interrogators information about fellow dissidents.

According to dissident sources, at least 35 persons have been arrested for questioning by the secret police on the basis of information either supplied or confirmed by Mr. Yekimov and some have reportedly been forced by the police to confront Mr. Yekimov when they have denied what he had purportedly said.

Among those reportedly called in by the secret police are several scholars at the Institute of History in Moscow, where Mr. Yekimov once worked, scientists at the complex of institutes in Obninsk, a city about 75 miles southwest of Moscow, and other intellectuals.

Moreover, close friends said that Mr. Yekimov told his daughter, Irina, during a previous last month at Lefortovo Prison, where he is held, that although he had not abandoned the basic principles of the rights struggle, he had now seen material from previous political trials showing that Soviet dissidents were being used, willingly or unwillingly, by anti-Soviet forces abroad.

To many dissidents, the case of the historian is especially poignant because as the son of Gen. Iona Yekimov, a Soviet Army officer shot in 1937 at the peak of the Stalinist purges, he spent 16 of his first 30 years in a prison camp. He was rehabilitated by Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1954 and became an active anti-Stalinist and rights campaigner. He was long one of the most regular sources of information on dissident activities for foreign newsmen.

A few months before his arrest and after repeated police warnings that he was engaging in

dissemination of false information, Mr. Yekimov was arrested. He was held in Lefortovo Prison, where he is held, that although he had not abandoned the basic principles of the rights struggle, he had now seen material from previous political trials showing that Soviet dissidents were being used, willingly or unwillingly, by anti-Soviet forces abroad.

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Obituaries

Count Ettore Conti, 101, Built Electrical, Oil Industries

AN, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Ettore Conti, 101, industrialist and founder of the oil company, died here this family announced.

Conti, who was born in April, 1871, was also Benito Mussolini's son-in-law. He was married to Tokyo in 1938 and had a friendship and commercial treaty with Japan.

Conti was linked for many years with the industrial development of Lombardy, now Italy's industrial region.

Conti only grew into a major figure after World War II when he managed by industrialist methods.

Immediately after the war, Conti financed the restoration of the ruined Church of Maria delle Grazie in which houses Leonardo da Vinci's famous fresco of the Last Supper.

He was buried in the church.

gen Millington-Drake, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Sir Millington-Drake, 83, the diplomat who helped to bring about the German surrender in 1945, died in a Paris hospital.

Drake was British minister in Berlin at the time of the city's fall, and it was his triumph over his opponent in the German capital that the Graf Spee sank.

Drake, hounded by the British, put into Montevideo, Uruguay, for repairs. Sir Eugen ened an intensive round of activity and a 72-hour fast with his German art with the result that Drake was forced to sail into video and blew itself.

gen was British minister in Berlin from 1934 to 1941. He will take place in the rough he had lived in recent years. Before Montevideo, Sir Eugen was in St. Petersburg, t. Brussels, Copenhagen, t. Buenos Aires.

ter E. Goodrich, RIDGE, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP).—E. Goodrich, 64, chairman of Stanley Home Inc., of Westfield, Mass., died at Mary Mclellan.

Goodrich, who was elected and director of sales and board chairman in 1950 over a period of growth of Stanley Home.

his direction, Stanley, a purer and distributor of chemical items, clean- and cosmetics through.

u Chiefs Ask Employees Extend Strike

ELLS, Dec. 13 (AP).—A union representing 14 servants of the European Community today their followers to continue strike until further notice.

he union chiefs scheduled meeting for tomorrow at EEC headquarters.

Executive Commission issued an appeal to the union to resume work.

by the European Court on the dispute between the union and its employees.

whether or not the union will accept the offer of Ministers, representatives of member governments, a promise to calculate the Common Market.

in accordance with the increase in each of last night, the council of stick with its own.

of the formula, the council reacted with a decision to extend indefinitely the strike originally had been to end next Monday.

of the European Parliament Luxembourg yesterday strike, cutting short a session that was to last through tomorrow.

the Stanley hostess party plan, established several domestic subsidiaries and expanded its Stanley International division.

Genevieve Caulfield, BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (AP).—Genevieve Caulfield, 84, a blind American known as the Helen Keller of Thailand, died in Bangkok yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Blind since she was three months old, Miss Caulfield became a teacher and went to Japan in 1923. She taught English there until 1928, then came to Thailand and founded the country's first school for the blind.

She was awarded the U.S. Medal of Freedom in 1963. Miss Caulfield was an aunt of film actress Joan Caulfield.

Laura Pierpont, NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Laura Pierpont, 91, a character actress whose last Broadway appearance was in Archibald MacLeish's "J. B." in 1958, died Monday in a nursing home in New Canaan, Conn. She was the widow of Taylor Granville, an actor.

Miss Pierpont was born in Cincinnati, a daughter of James Pierpont, a portrait painter.

Her credits on Broadway included "Wonder Bar" (1931), "Village Green" (1941), "Winged Victory" (1943), "Two Blind Mice" (1949) and "Time Out for O'Casey" (1952).

Her Hollywood credits included "My Blue Heaven," with Betty Grable and Dan Dailey, in 1930.

Samuel Liss, NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Samuel Liss, 66, who was a senior economist with the Farm Security Administration in the Roosevelt administration, died Monday night. He suffered a heart attack while participating in a Democratic party meeting in East Hampton, N.Y., where he had a summer home and carried on a real-estate business. He lived in Manhattan.

S. Korea Lifts Martial Law After 58 Days

SEOUL, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The South Korean government today lifted a 58-day-old martial-law order and said that it would restore constitutional rule by the end of the year.

Press censorship also was lifted but the government said that it would continue a ban on political activities.

A spokesman for President Chung Hee Park said that political activities could resume when the new constitutional order has been completed, possibly early next year.

The martial-law decree was imposed on Oct. 17 when Mr. Park suspended parts of the old constitution, dissolved parliament, banned political activity and closed down universities. Mr. Park held a national referendum on Nov. 31 in which constitutional changes that he had proposed were approved. The changes further weakened parliament and extend the powers of the presidency.

Argentine Kidnappers Talk to London Firm

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Union International Company Ltd., confirmed here today that it was negotiating a ransom with the kidnappers of Ronald Grove, a Briton who heads a subsidiary company in Buenos Aires.

Mr. Grove, 64, managing director of the Frigorifico Anglo Co., a meat-packing concern, was abducted Sunday. There have been reports in Argentina that the kidnappers had demanded \$1 million for Mr. Grove's release. Union International spokesmen refused to comment on the figure or give any other details on the negotiations.

It was reported tonight in Buenos Aires that Mr. Grove had written his wife that he was being well treated.



HAPPY HOLIDAY—Installed in his decorated bathtub in Paris, Spanish painter Salvador Dali sipped coffee and munched cakes to help candle-crowned Lisbeth Larsson, a Swede dressed as Saint Lucie, and some friends celebrate the saint's day yesterday.

French School Sex Topic Causes Furor

BELFORT, France, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A furor over a classroom discussion of sex has triggered an unlimited strike by high school pupils here, suspension of classes for 5,400 students and criminal charges against a 28-year-old woman philosophy professor.

What the newspapers are calling the "Nicole Mercier affair" today appeared headed for a showdown as investigating Judge Jean Pineau ordered Mrs. Mercier to appear before him on Friday.

Mrs. Mercier, mother of a five-year-old girl, faces charges of indecent acts for permitting senior male and female students to read and discuss a paper entitled "Let's Learn to Make Love—Let's Learn to Enjoy Ourselves."

Belfort is an industrial city of 75,000 located in eastern France. The case, as Mrs. Mercier recalled it, started on Dec. 3. Mrs. Mercier said: "On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, the police rang at my door to inform me of the charges and to ask me to appear before the investigating judge the next day."

"I learned that the father of one of my students had filed a complaint against me, his daughter having said that the tone of my classes had gone downhill," she said.

"The father added that with my anarchist theories, I was destroying all the forms of authority—family, society, religion."

Students and teachers demonstrated in Mrs. Mercier's support at the Belfort courthouse and by last Saturday, the city's three high schools were shut down by education officials.

Mrs. Mercier then gave this account of the original incident: "I was analyzing the work of a German psychoanalyst, Wilhelm Reich, who, for having talked of sex, finished his days in a penitentiary."

"And I added that police problems still existed for those who deal with this subject—an example is Dr. (Jean) Carpentier, charged and punished recently for having published his tract."

"And right away my pupils cried: 'We know it. We have it here, can we read it here in class?'"

Mrs. Mercier said that before letting a male student read the paper, she asked if there were any objections from the 19 pupils, and she reported there were none.

For 10 days, petitions, strikes, demonstrations and protests have multiplied. France's political left, fresh from a hot national debate over a celebrated abortion case, has rallied to Mrs. Mercier's support.

If Judge Pineau decides not to heed the sympathizers' call to drop the charges, Mrs. Mercier's trial could be a replay of last month's Bobigny abortion trial.

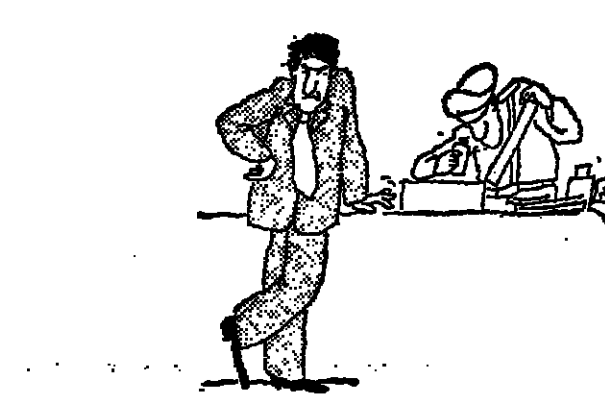
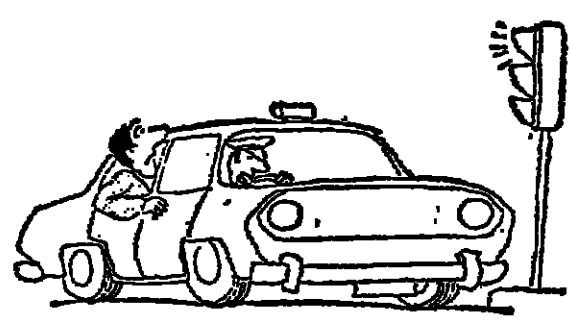
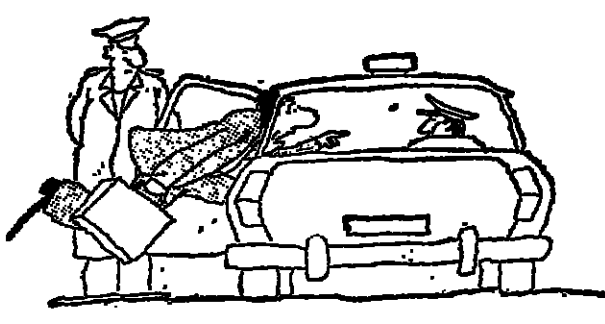
Soviet Satellite Up, MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched a Molniya-2 communication satellite for radio, television and telegraph transmissions. It is the fifth Molniya-2 satellite launched by the Soviet Union.

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76 Votes for Terror

It turns out, to no realistic observer's surprise, that collectively the United Nations does not accept that terror is a legitimate and urgent matter for international action. Rather, some 76 members—those which voted Monday simply to study the causes of terror—sanction the view that terror is a legitimate instrument of national policy. Many Arabs view terror as a suitable weapon for use against Israel, many black Africans view it as a suitable weapon against minority white African governments; their various patrons go along. Instead of condemning the practice of moving along the several legal avenues towards control of it, the 76 voted in effect for terror. The United States was among 34 states in opposition; 16 abstained.

The initial impulse of some people of good will is to conclude that the United Nations has, again, "failed" or been dishonored. This is a misleading judgment. In matters of this sort, the UN cannot transcend the will of its majority. To ask for more is to hold the world body to an impossible standard. In a certain strictly limited sense, terror in its many contemporary aspects is like, say, the multinational corporation: It is a new international phenomenon, brought into being by new forces and new technology; and it is difficult legally as well as physically to get a handle on simply because it is beyond the sovereign reach of any one nation. Instead of blaming the UN for not solving at one crack this extremely complex problem, people ought to salute the UN for having the institutional courage to try tackling it. Mr. Waldheim, the new secretary-general, is owed a special bow: it was on his initiative that the General Assembly seized the nettle.

If the American-led effort to shape legal forms within which to combat terror has been rebuffed, then that does not mean the final barrier to unbridled savagery has been removed. On the contrary, the political way

is now clear for individual nations to intensify counter measures of their own. All states, of course—the Soviet Union and Egypt which voted "for" terror, the United States and Israel which voted "against"—already have taken various steps. But by the decision of the 76 to strike terrorism from the international agenda, all states have been put on notice that they must, as Britain's man put it, "redouble our own national effort." States must "act on their own or co-operate regionally," Israel's representative added.

Whether anyone likes it or not, this is what is already happening: it is a tendency which gains not only in necessity but in a certain respectability from the vote at the UN. The terrorists do not observe the common rules of respect for national sovereignty and human rights. Ask, for instance, those who fired into the New York apartment of a Soviet diplomat whose children were at play there. They cannot expect to be treated in respect in turn.

Does this mean more violence is to be expected? In the short run at least, probably yes. A few Palestinians will keep sending—and, no doubt, receiving—letter bombs. African "liberation" movements will do what they can in white-run Africa, aided, by the way, by funds from the World Council of Churches. It is a grim and frightening prospect and a good number of innocents are likely to be the victims, some chosen as victims precisely for their innocence. States or groups which are victims of terror now know for sure, if they did not know before, that their first line of defense against terror must be self-defense and that the international community, though it may continue to tut-tut, has forfeited standing to condemn counter-terror conducted in the name of self-defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pentagon Complexes

Since the formation of the Department of Defense in 1949—for that matter, since the establishment of the War Office in 1781—earnest efforts have been directed at finding the optimum mix of civilian and military responsibilities in promoting American national security.

The pendulum swings between the two interests have been predictably cyclical. Fresh upon President Eisenhower's warnings of a military-industrial complex, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara brought to his Pentagon the "Wise Kids" with their civilian concept of systems analysis that injected calculus and logic into the art of war preparedness. Dissatisfied with the results of that changeover, Melvin R. Laird returned control over the choice and acquisition of new weapons to the military. He euphemistically labeled it "participatory decision-making." Now Elliot L. Richardson will try his hand.

President Nixon's second-term Defense Secretary will need all his managerial skill to untangle the interests and motivations that converge on the problem of selecting and acquiring new weapons.

Mr. Laird assaulted the civilian systems-analysis office head-on in his first days at the Pentagon, decimating the manpower of that office, and transferring most of its functions to the armed services themselves. The new process has proved no more effective than Mr. McNamara's in holding weapons costs within a fixed budgetary ceiling. The General Accounting Office has reported that cost overruns of 47 major new weapons systems had reached \$29.4 billion. That is just the excess beyond what they were supposed to cost. This figure is \$8.5 billion higher than it was in December 1969, when the Laird

reforms were starting to take hold. A bill for over \$1 billion in excess costs was run up in just three months of this year.

Cost overruns form only one part of the weapons acquisition dilemma. As the Senate Armed Services Committee noted earlier this year, "both the services and defense industry must change the way they have done business for the last two decades if effective change is to take place."

Mr. Laird's able deputy for three years, David Packard, made reform of the process his main task in office, and his efforts to control costs and expand acquisition options may yet bear fruit over the long run. Similarly the sweeping recommendations of the blue ribbon Defense panel of 1970 could help sort out civilian and military responsibilities if ever they were fully implemented.

As it is now, in the words of a Brookings Institution study, the military services have a structural conflict-of-interest problem: "They identify military requirements, specify the system needed to fulfill them, and then serve as judge and jury over each weapon project."

As Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mr. Richardson seemed to yield fairly easily when confronted with White House opposition on major issues—welfare reform, busing, aid to education. This record gives scant hope that he will turn into much of a fighter against developing sophisticated and costly weapons which both the military and President Nixon seem to want. But he will make a monumental contribution to Pentagon management if he can at least filter military demands through effective civilian evaluation of the process for spending those weapons dollars.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sino-Soviet Tension

A clash on the Sino-Soviet border—even a minor clash—reminds us that of all the surviving tensions between any two well-armed countries this is potentially the greatest. Worse, for three years past it has seemed the most irreparable. Hopeful signs are noted here and there, hands are shaken in Peking, invitations extended in Moscow. Perhaps the border issue remains insoluble but perhaps that has ceased to be a matter of urgent concern on either side.

But what remains of concern is the fear and the enmity. In 1969 it seemed possible that one or other of the border incidents could burst into a much more dangerous con-

flagration or that some pre-emptive attack might be under consideration on the Russian side. That no longer seems a possibility. If there are minor incidents both sides seem concerned to play them down.

—From the Times (London).

This dangerous tension explains why Chou En-lai is so favorable to a strengthening of the EEO which he considers as a counterweight to Soviet power, and why Brezhnev is so insistently seeking a consolidation of the détente with the West at the risk of exposing the Soviet population to the formidable contagion of liberal ideas.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 14, 1897

WASHINGTON—Reports received here state that General Latorre, the military commander of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has issued a decree which exceeds in cruelty anything promulgated by General Weyler. Any person who shall go out from his house or even stand at his door is liable to be instantly shot. The decree also forbids, under penalty of death, that anyone shall hoist any flag not that of Spain. This is the most extraordinary thing known in modern times.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1922

WASHINGTON—The Congressional Committee which has been studying, at the request of President Harding, the possibility of combining various executive departments, has recommended the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments into one to be known as the Department of National Defense. It would function under one cabinet member, assisted by the respective chiefs of the Army and Navy.



'All Right Henry, If You Say So, a Dove It Is
—But It Still Looks Like a Woodpecker to Me'

Watching Kissinger in Paris

By James Reston

PARIS—Henry Kissinger has been living during the critical last days of the Vietnam peace talks in the old Rothschild house, now the American Embassy residence, at No. 41 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, down this glittering street from where President Pompidou of France resides in the Elysée Palace.

On the Faubourg Saint-Honoré, all the shops look like Tiffany's on Christmas Eve. Judging by the prices, this must be where inflation was invented, so the few reporters who wait outside for Henry can at least go window-shopping.

That's about their only consolation and, considering their salaries, it isn't much. In the Paris peace talks of 1919, Harold Nicolson, the British diplomat, said there were three ways to deal with the press. The best way, he said, was to tell them nothing, which at least gave them the excitement of a chase. The next best way was to tell them everything, which kept them busy and eventually bored them. And the worst way, he said, was to pretend you were giving them the facts, when you weren't.

Press Told Nothing

Kissinger has followed the first course. He has told the press nothing. He has left them to judge by his expressions when he came out of the meetings with Le Duc Tho how things were going. When he seemed pleased, they assumed the negotiations were going well, and when he seemed grim, they assumed things were going badly, and when he read their interpretations in the press, he switched, and looked amiable when he was depressed, and sad when he had made a little progress.

So he has come to the end of his negotiations here without seeing the reporters or indicating how his negotiations have come out, but the Vietnamese have talked cautiously to their friends in Paris about the central issue that still remains, and it is an extremely awkward issue.

According to these secondary sources, it is a question of whether the cease-fire agreement between the United States on the one hand, and North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front on the other, will acknowledge in a few simple unambiguous words that the Saigon government has sovereign right and authority over all the territory of South Vietnam.

Salmon, according to these sources, keeps asking that all North Vietnamese troops be removed from South Vietnam, but insists, even if it cannot negotiate their withdrawal, that the cease-fire agreement make clear that they have no legal right to be there. This is opposed by the National Liberation Front, which hopes to replace the Thieu government in Saigon, and Hanoi has supported the NLF, and though Kissinger has proposed innumerable ways of avoiding confronting the dilemma, apparently it has not been resolved.

Talks With French

Meanwhile, Kissinger has found time, during the interminable arguments over this central point in the last few days, to talk to the French about the even more serious questions that are developing between the United States and the expanded Common Market countries of Europe, and between the United States and Japan over the critical monetary and trade questions in the world.

The Europeans are paying little attention to the intricate questions of the Vietnam cease-fire. They assume that these will be settled fairly soon, either by an agreement of Saigon, or in a separate agreement among Washington, Hanoi and the National Liberation Front. In fact, the newspapers in Britain and in Europe have given up on trying to analyze Kissinger's facial expressions, and pay little attention to the last phase of the Vietnam talks.

Kissinger is clearly turning his mind to the problems of the future. President Nixon is already preparing his State of the Union message, his inaugural address, and his annual report on the state of the world. One has

the impression that, whatever difficulties remain in the Vietnam negotiations, the United States is determined to have a cease-fire by Inauguration Day, on Jan. 20 at the latest, and preferably to get some prisoners of war home by Christmas, if possible, even if this means signing a cease-fire agreement without Saigon.

Kissinger talked the other day to Pompidou privately about the monetary, trade, and political questions between the United States and the European Common Market, and the related question of money and commerce between these two and Japan. He also had a talk in Paris with

Jean Monnet, the architect and philosopher of European unity, and Monnet will be going to Washington late in January to carry on these conversations.

Neglected Problems

So even before these difficult negotiations about Southeast Asia and the past are over, the administration is beginning to turn to the neglected and larger problems of the world. Kissinger initiated an inquiry into Washington's relations with Europe and Japan last June, during the presidential election, but has been so preoccupied with the Vietnam

question ever since that he has not had time to bring the European and Japanese questions to the forefront of National Security Council staff debate.

Now things are changing. The question of sovereignty over all of South Vietnam remains, and either Kissinger or Gen. Halg or somebody else will have to go to Saigon again to try to persuade Gen. Thieu to sign the cease-fire and avoid a separate peace—but the impression one gets here is that Nixon is determined to let the Vietnam cease-fire behind him before he takes the oath of office for his second term on Jan. 20.

Resentment Politics in the World

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—A world-wide swing to the right was proclaimed after Prime Minister Trudeau was set back in Canada's election while President Nixon scored a landslide in the United States. But that superficial judgment is now being unsaid almost daily in news from everywhere.

In West Germany, Willy Brandt led the Social Democrats to their greatest national victory last month. The Labor party has ended decades of Conservative rule in Australia.

In Japan, Premier Kakuei Tanaka's Conservative party has held its legislative majority by a sharply reduced majority, with big gains being scored by the Communists and Socialists. Here in Paris, polls show the conservative Gaullists in trouble, and a distinct possibility that a left-wing union linking Communists and Socialists might win the legislative elections due early in the new year.

The latest results, of course, do not announce a world-wide swing to the left. What they indicate is that politics in the

advanced countries is going through a new and quirky phase. While the general pattern of the new phase has not yet emerged, certain elements are clear. For one thing, President Nixon's trips to China and Russia have put a definitive stamp of approval on the politics of détente. The right wing can no longer make effective use of the line that the left is soft on the mortal enemies in Peking and Moscow.

Thus Willy Brandt's policy of accommodation with Communist Eastern Europe gave him a landslide in the West German elections. Labor won in Australia by virtue of a pledge to recognize Communist China. And even the Communist parties in Japan and France are acquiring a certain normality.

Inflation Issue

A second element of the new politics follows from the virtual disappearance of serious economic depression in the advanced countries. Unemployment, as a result, has ceased to be a dominant issue.

That explains in part why President Nixon, an exploiter of resentment par excellence, did so well compared to the rest of the Republican party. It also explains the setback to Mr. Trudeau, a political arriviste himself, who generated resentment in Western Canada because he paid so much attention to Quebec. It also provides another reason for the relatively good showing of the left-wing parties in Japan and France, as they have concentrated on the issue of more equal shares in the general prosperity.

Nice. J. RIVES CHILDS.

Soviet Gas Deal

The Washington Post editorial "The Soviet Natural Gas Deal" (HT, Dec. 5) illustrates the growing problem between foreign policy objectives and the search for energy that will satisfy future domestic demand (at the lowest possible cost).

It is evident that if such an agreement is reached, the benefits will favor the political aspects rather than the economic ones; consider the mere logistics of such a venture. A quick glance at a map indicates problems of terrain, climate, distance and transportation, all of which are pre-existent in such areas as the Persian Gulf, which is presently burning natural gas at a rate of ten billion cubic meters a day.

Thus, it seems that our planners of foreign policy are taking a calculated risk for a new political dynamic in exchange for higher energy costs.

MICHAEL HEADLEY, Cincinnati.

Thurberized

With reference to Christopher Lehmann-Haupt's review of "The Clocks of Columbus" (HT, Dec. 2-3):

If Richard Armour is going to put "thurber" into our language as a word in its own right, let's get the definition correct. I would agree that we are "in love with language, impatient with dogma, tending to daydream, easy, clear, and I hope, 'always funny.'" But "fond of dogs and hostile toward women"—not this Thurber, who loves women and has a very low tolerance for any animal, dogs included.

JAMES THURBER JR., Lagos, Nigeria.

President Nixon did well even in such areas of high unemployment as California and West Virginia. Mr. Trudeau made his best showing in the high unemployment area of Quebec. The achievement of full employment in Japan did not help Mr. Tanaka, nor does it seem of much avail for the Gaullists under President Georges Pompidou here in France.

Instead of unemployment, the big domestic issue is a social dislocation connected with rampant inflation. Throughout the advanced industrial world people equipped by virtue of real estate or stock holdings to take advantage of inflation have enjoyed a rapid rise in income and status.

Persons with fixed incomes or low status jobs have suffered a relative decline. Resentment of those who have done much better has become a dominant political factor in these left behind and the political leaders able to tap that resentment have benefited accordingly.

That explains in part why President Nixon, an exploiter of resentment par excellence, did so well compared to the rest of the Republican party. It also explains the setback to Mr. Trudeau, a political arriviste himself, who generated resentment in Western Canada because he paid so much attention to Quebec. It also provides another reason for the relatively good showing of the left-wing parties in Japan and France, as they have concentrated on the issue of more equal shares in the general prosperity.

Main Question

My guess is that the issue of equal shares has now become the main question in the politics of the industrialized nations. But I very much doubt, despite all the confident talk of tax reform and guaranteed annual incomes, that any political leader has a good recipe for achieving a better balance in the distribution of wealth.

Not surprisingly, accordingly, the advanced leaders prefer the juicy malon of foreign policy to the slim pickings of fair incomes. Thus President Nixon and Chancellors Brandt and Kohl probably all continue to emphasize the foreign-policy issues, which brought them victory at the polls over the veiling domestic questions. It is a sure sign of the times that President Pompidou, faced with falling Gaullist fortunes, has scheduled, just before the French elections, a visit to Mr. Brezhnev.

Israeli Riddle

To prevent political strangulation under the weight of disabilities, Sadat will either a settlement of the Sinai Peninsula—highly unlikely—or a desperate attempt to escape under the political riddle from President Brezhnev. He will go on spending nearly one-fifth of his budget preparing for while his population soars the economy barely maintains forward motion without any assistance for it.

The Arab "front" against it is quieter today than at any time since 1967, but unless United States persuades Israel to give Sadat a face-saving exit, the Egyptian front soon be ripe for exploding into a terrible war to Cairo. More important, the cost to U.S. and to the Arab world for year come would be incalculable.

War Plans Of Sadat Go Forward

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

CAIRO—Secret studies here indicate that a crossing of the Suez Canal or a landing on the north coast of Israeli-occupied Sinai could cost 10,000 milit and civilian Arab casualties its initial phase.

Nevertheless, despite the in terms of an Israeli retreat, some Egyptian leaders regard the price as worth paying, if it could damage Israel.

Thus, what is contemplated not a dash across the canal but a steady, within Egyptian capability, a coordinated effort to build a Sinai bridge and displace what would be a one-way suicidal attacks on Israel proper.

Awful Risk

All objective evidence now fully supports the result of the desperate military and would be catastrophic for Egypt. The mass highly motivated and skilled military machine is now in the world, the Egyptian would risk a war of attrition with no likelihood of intervention and little prospect of a diplomatic bailout by Americans. Arab leaders in Libya to Syria would shake it off at Israel, but all are trapped in military impotence.

The result, then, could be a substantial accumulation of military equipment since the 1967 war and a quantum jump in Israel's hegemony in the Mideast.

Yet, the planning goes forward even though the Egyptian army is engaged in a long campaign to bring the Sinai back to the Egyptian level and Moscow is reluctant to provide even such military equipment as spare parts.

The reason the planning is forward is President Anwar Sadat's undeniable political inability, together with his inability to develop any coherent policy that has been heeded by U.S. failure to follow up Sadat's concession Israel.

After Nasser

Egyptians now know a many expected after President Nasser's death in 1970. Nasser's leadership of the nationalist Arab world and his rhetorical brilliance as an exponent of Khrushchev's policy which evoked the Soviet Union were replaced by a petri dish and unimpressive successor incapable of playing the fastest game in the world as a position of proven weakness.

As one leading Egyptian said, "Sadat is standing under a tree with his hat open waiting for the fruit to drop in. He is not understanding that the fruit has not even ripened."

Unmistakable signs are multiplying that not only is Sadat losing the confidence of his people but also that some other Arab states are becoming hostile about dealing with Egypt. If Sadat's staying power is questioned, his judgment, word in his behalf is the inevitable any ambitious successor will be his job. Stealing Egypt an acceptable settlement of Israel borders on the hope and everyone knows it.

But that has not stopped support for Sadat through Egypt. Student discontent is, although still undirected, government has raised star college graduate salaries in bureaucracy by 25 percent, that does not touch the deplorable of a loss of national spirit. Police security has increased, always a sign of uneasiness and the government has been dealing publicly with an outburst of religious violence by Moslems against Christian Copts (10 to 20 percent of the population).

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Semi-Retired Scrawlers Of Graffiti

By David Shirey

NEW YORK (NYT)—A lot of people don't like it, man, but it's not, we've made the big art movement ever to hit the city's leading graffiti is after putting the finishing touches on a wall painting.

have put my name all over place. There ain't nowhere I can't see it. I sometimes go under the Seventh Avenue Street station and just spend whole days watching my name.

Super Kool and nearly 100 said they had recently up painting graffiti on public. "I didn't think I would," said Super Kool, "but I up my marker."

the face of adverse public and a new law that has convicted graffiti writers a \$1,000 fine or one year in the scrawlers have banded together forming an association Graffiti Artists United.

is first move was to place a curtain on defacing public with graffiti. Their second, organize an exhibition of work, which is on view at college's Eisner Hall.

Rechanneling

are trying to rechannel the of these young artists to a more constructive goal. Hugo Martinez, a former scrawler and a City College student who organized the "Maybe if people see graffiti inside buildings in of on walls outside buildings will think it is art."

college provided the paper wall and offered the exhibition to the youths, whereas of of subways and buses he Transit Authority \$12.5 a year, according to an official.

in people give us the stuff I don't have to paint on



A youth at work on a wall in Eisner Hall at City College.

public walls," said one graffiti writer, Henry 180. Attentive graffiti readers will recognize Henry's name as well as others in the show.

There are, among others, the signatures of "Peaches," "Flying High," "Slaying High," "Stitch I," "Frank 307," "SJK," "The Bomber" and "Shorty." Their signatures are usually combinations of nicknames and the streets.

In painting the wall work, they each mapped out their territory, armed themselves with their conventional materials—spray cans and Magic Markers—and turned the wall paper into a colorful maze

of letters, squiggles, caricatures and sweeping flourishes.

The "grand master" of the group is "Stitch I," often called the "King of the IRT and the A Trains." He produces a signature that is authoritative in style, brilliant in color and economical in style.

"I never get the wet look in my work," said Stitch I, referring to sloppy signatures that drip paint.

Many of the teen-agers have sharpened their technique through several years of experience. Almost all have been caught at one time or another by the police. Usually, they have been made to clean walls as punishment.

Mr. Martinez said he hoped that he could get more people interested in his project, so that eventually the cost to the public for materials would be less than the cost of cleanups.

"Most of these kids live in an ugly neighborhood," Mr. Martinez said. "They're poor and maybe their parents are split up. But they have ego too. They want people to know who they are, like everyone else in New York."

"Some of us get known by writing on subways. Others write books and for newspapers. Maybe some of these kids are more creative than many of those people."

WAVERLEY ROOT The Prickly But Edible Burdock

UNTIL quite recently, burdock meant to me only the unwanted clump of tall bushes growing beside the tool shed on my Vermont farm, which insured progeny with great efficiency by affixing its burrs tenaciously to my clothing or mingling them inextricably with the fleece of my sheep, thus reducing its value. I tried to get rid of it, unsuccessfully, not knowing then that the way to do it is to cut off the tops of the stalks before the purplish flowers bloom, and then wait three years for the parent plant to die without having been able to reseed itself.

My opinion of burdock was akin to that of William Shakespeare, who described King Lear as

*Crown'd with rank fumier and furred weeds,
With burdocks, hemlock, nettles,
cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds
that grow.*

I had no idea then that burdock is (a) an acceptable wild food and (b) a plant of medicinal virtues, for one of which it is conveniently placed, for farms like mine, which was plagued with burdock are likely also, as was mine, to be harbored of wasps and bees. Burdock poultices relieve the pain of their stings and reduce the swelling.

One may acknowledge the virtues of burdock without swallowing whole the assertion made by Olivier de Serres towards the end of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century: "Its leaf, crushed and applied on persistent ulcers, cures them, and also draws out the venom resulting from the bites of mad dogs, snakes, and other evil beasts."

Nor need we take for gospel the report of the 18th-century Dr. John Hill, who wrote in 1758 in his monumental 26-volume "The Vegetable System": "I had an attack of gout with fever; I took burdock tea in double strength and passed an enormous quantity of gravel; the pain and the fever ended in 24 hours, and a week afterwards I was able to go out." It is true that the actor David Garrick wrote of Hill:

*For physic and forces, his equal
there scarce is,
His forces are physic, his
physic a force is,*

but this represented less Garrick's considered opinion of Hill's competence than a shaft of wit launched at him during the public quarrel which Hill provoked because he had written some plays which Garrick, probably accurately, thought not worth producing.

Investigations

More recent medical investigations, though they did not result in recommending burdock for rabies, have borne out some of the folk beliefs in its qualities. Early in the 19th century the French surgeon Baron Pierre Françoise Percy devised an ointment combining sap from crushed burdock leaves with lead oxide, which, spread on gauze and

covered with a fresh burdock leaf, was applied with success to running sores; it was this remedy which was discovered to be effective also against insect stings. In 1918 laboratory research established the value of burdock as a diuretic; further experiments in 1935 confirmed this and opened the possibility that it also helped discourage abnormal increases of sugar in the blood, thus giving some support to a long-standing popular theory that burdock is good for diabetes. More recently, official medicine has joined home medicine in asserting the efficacy of burdock poultices for boils, acne and other eruptions; an antibiotic useful against staphylococcus has been isolated from burdock leaves.

Long before modern medicine had reached this conclusion, the beneficial reputation of burdock had been so solidly established in Europe (its original home, from which it migrated to America, probably by means of those sickly burrs) that in France—where it is called *bardane*—a word which covers the common burdock *Arctium minus* the great burdock *Arctium lappa*, and two other less important species—*arctium*, simply persons' herb, while *petite bardane*, *Xanthium strumarium*, carries the nickname *herbe aux écrouelles*, the King's Evil herb. There is also a theory that burdock calms stomach ulcers. In home medicine, poultices are made from fresh leaves or fresh roots, while for internal use, decoctions or infusions are brewed from fresh roots, leaves, or even seeds.

4 Possibilities

To lovers of wild foods, burdock offers four possibilities, of which the most tempting is provided by the young shoots of spring, which taste like asparagus. When the plant is a little older, the stalk is edible. It is peeled, boiled in salted water together with the veins of the leaves, and served with vinaigrette salad dressing or a white sauce. It has been described variously as tasting like cardoons or potatoes, and it does

give a starchy impression; but actually it is not, like starchy foods, particularly nourishing, though it is rich in vitamins.

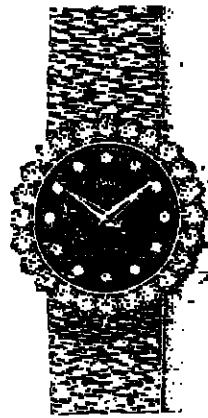
Even after the flower stalk has become too old to be appetizing, its pith remains edible. The third offering of the burdock is the young leaves, which can be added to salads. Finally, the roots are peeled, sliced into disks, and boiled, but they are only palatable when quite young and fresh.

Wild food enthusiasts are not the only eaters of burdock. In some parts of Scotland the plant is an accepted item on the menu. Besides using the spring leaves in salads, Scots treat the young shoots and the roots like salsify. The burdock country par excellence, however, is Japan. There it is carefully cultivated (there is some cultivated burdock in Hawaii too, raised by Japanese) and as a result of this care the root is not misshapen, thick, knobby and fibrous, as it may be in the wild plant, but long, thin, smooth and refined, in appearance and in taste.

Although the Japanese also use the stalks and the young leaves, which have more flavor than those of the wild plant (one Japanese dish, for example, consists of chopped fresh burdock leaves as a stuffing for cylinders of rice), the root is for them the most important part of the plant. It is called *gobo*, and is used as an all-purpose seasoning to enhance the flavor of many dishes. It is often present in sukiyaki.

Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled, "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

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PARIS — EIFFEL, 1st fl. open all year. 800-100, sat. 100, 1st fl. 455.
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K. Payments Deficit by Hit £300 Million

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The international independent reorganization today foretold that Britain's existing economic policies could lead to a deficit on the international account next year, and a deficit of £300 million in 1973.

ade Deficit lens in U.K. November

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The visible trade for November widened to £46 million from £46 million in October, the first of the year, and the deficit of £300 million was announced today. The deficit was £298 million in the first half of the year, while imports dipped to £249 million from £250 million in the second half.

rd Fine Said Readied EEC on 16 Sugar Firms

L.S., Dec. 13 (AP).—The EEC is said to be preparing to levy a fine of \$8.5 million—the largest in the history of the EEC—on 16 sugar firms accused of sugar market sharing, the commission said today. The fine is expected to be levied on the firms by the end of the year.

al Electric Soars 38%

L.S., Dec. 13 (AP).—Electric Co. said today its profit rose 37.7 percent in the third quarter, up from 1.1 percent in the same period of 1971. The profit was \$24.1 million, up from \$17.5 million in the same period of 1971.

were lower than expected, following the downward flotation of the pound, and that imports were likely to rise appreciably.

The institute predicted that the economy would expand by only 4 percent up to mid-1973, compared with the official target of 5 percent.

The institute considered the government, in its anti-inflation battle, should follow the U.S. example with some equivalent to the Price Commission and Pay Board after the present temporary freeze on wages and prices.

The institute said imports are again forecast to increase significantly faster than final demand—by 9.25 percent this year and 7.5 percent in 1973—and will continue to exercise a considerable drag on the growth of total output.

Below Target
It said that between the second halves of this year and last the gross domestic product may rise by nearly 4 percent and a further 3 percent by the second half of 1973—significantly below the official target of 5 percent.

The institute said the forecast probably implies some further fall in unemployment through the winter, although this may slow down and cease altogether by the end of next year.

Contrary to the once-prevalent assumption that the pound would be returned to a fixed official rate by the time Britain joins the EEC, the current thinking among central bankers is that they would rather wait as long as it takes to see what a durable parity would be.

No EEC member "will press the British to go back to a fixed parity before there is some assurance that they can hold that parity," one monetary expert declares.

Prolonging the rather orderly float of the pound that started last June 23 would be far preferable, other authorities also explain, to Britain's setting a rate that must be changed six months or so later in a disruptive wave of speculation.

Major Uncertainty
So, in planning for the start-up about next April of the EEC's own reserve fund for supporting currency rates, the authorities are not counting on immediate British participation. A key uncertainty is the shape of the "phase 2" wage-price controls that presumably will follow the current freeze here.

The freeze, which began Nov. 8, is to run for as long as three to five months, and there is considerable uneasiness about the extent to which often rebellious British labor unions will cooperate in it and especially in subsequent anti-inflation efforts.

The pound has drifted down to about \$2.34 lately from the rate around \$2.60 prior to the float, and some analysts have been predicting a marked further slide in light of higher wage costs here that threaten to make British goods less competitive.

While British authorities are understandably unhelpful as to when the pound is likely to be

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan to Curb Camera Exports

The Japan Camera Industry Association plans to form a cartel to curb exports. Member firms and other companies are working out each maker's export quota, based on exports in the 12 months ended July 1971. Local trade journals say export ceilings under the cartel would be \$220 million a year for still cameras, \$98 million for cine cameras and \$90 million for lenses.

U.K. Firms Buy Dutch Interest

Hambros Bank and Argyle Securities, both of Britain, have acquired a 40 percent interest in Beleggingsmaatschappij in Onroerend Goed de Wereldhaven, a Dutch property investment company. Burnham & Co., of the United States, acquired a 10 percent interest in Wereldhaven in October. Hambros and Argyle have purchased 360,000 shares at 300 guilders a share from directors of Wereldhaven. It is understood that the British firms do not intend to bid for the other 90 percent of the capital.

Japanese Machine Tool Orders

Orders received by 68 leading Japanese machine tool manufacturers in October totaled 13.9 billion yen, down 14 percent from September but up 88 percent from a year earlier. The year-to-year gain was due to increased orders from the auto

and general machinery manufacturing industries. Of the total, export orders accounted for 1.39 billion yen, up 4 percent from September and up 231 percent from a year earlier, when machine tool makers were badly hit by the U.S. August 1971 economic policies.

Daimler-Benz Sees Unchanged Net

Daimler-Benz expects earnings this year to be about unchanged from 1971, although worldwide sales will climb 8 percent to 13.5 billion deutsche marks from 12.7 billion marks. The company did not make a precise profit forecast. For 1971, after-tax profit was 204 million marks.

Can Venture Set Up in Japan

Nippon Light Metal's previously announced joint venture with National Can Co. of the United States, and four other Japanese concerns has been established. The new concern, called Nippon National Seikan Co., is capitalized at 300 million yen and is owned 30 percent each by Nippon Metal and National Can Overseas Corp., a subsidiary of National Can, and 10 percent each by Kawasaki Steel Corp., Nichimen Co., Sanwa Bank and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank. Plans call for the construction of a 3-billion-yen plant capable of turning out 150 million aluminum beverage cans a year by the end of 1973. Capacity is expected to rise to 300 million cans a year by 1975.

Pound Float Should Continue Into 1973, EEC Bankers Say

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—The pound's float probably ought to continue well after Britain's entry into the Common Market, on Jan. 1, European authorities have quietly agreed.

Contrary to the once-prevalent assumption that the pound would be returned to a fixed official rate by the time Britain joins the EEC, the current thinking among central bankers is that they would rather wait as long as it takes to see what a durable parity would be.

No EEC member "will press the British to go back to a fixed parity before there is some assurance that they can hold that parity," one monetary expert declares.

Prolonging the rather orderly float of the pound that started last June 23 would be far preferable, other authorities also explain, to Britain's setting a rate that must be changed six months or so later in a disruptive wave of speculation.

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The pound has drifted down to about \$2.34 lately from the rate around \$2.60 prior to the float, and some analysts have been predicting a marked further slide in light of higher wage costs here that threaten to make British goods less competitive.

While British authorities are understandably unhelpful as to when the pound is likely to be

repegged, there is support in influential circles here, too, for considerable delay.

A key EEC goal is to weld member nations closer together by minimizing fluctuations between their currencies. So if the pound were set at a fixed but shaky rate, aiding it could prove disastrously costly to the European monetary fund, and set back the whole process of economic "integration" the EEC is organizing.

Business Fears in France Center on Socialist Threat

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—The French business community is facing the new year with growing apprehension.

Optimism prevailing only a few weeks ago is deteriorating due both to internal political uncertainties and to unpredictable international economic trends.

The current major concern centers on legislative elections expected in mid-March. For the first time in 36 years a Communist-Socialist coalition is seen as having a chance of being brought to power.

A public opinion poll published this week gave the left-wing coalition 45 percent of the votes, against 38 percent for the governing Gaullist-dominated group that has been in power for 14 years.

Economic Upset Seen
Diplomatic sources believe that a Communist-Socialist government would severely upset France's economic and financial structure overnight.

Their program, published a few months ago, calls for nationalization of major banks and industrial corporations, the granting of what some consider unrealistic wage increases, the reduction of weekly work to 40 hours from 44, and the reduction of the retirement age to 60 from 65.

It would also raise corporate and personal income taxes, abolish the 50 percent tax credit on dividends, impose a capital tax, reduce indirect taxation, freeze prices and strengthen foreign exchange controls.

If the Socialists and Communists come to power and implement their program "it will be disastrous for France... It will raise havoc in the business community, confidence will disappear and there will be an unprecedented flight of capital," one banker said.

The uncertain political climate has partly overshadowed other economic problems, ranging from

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Dec. 13, 1972	Today	Previous
Star. 16 per cent	2.3400	2.3380	2.3380
Belg. 16 per cent	44.25-25	44.25-25	44.25-25
Denk. 16 per cent	44.07-08	44.07-08	44.07-08
Deutsche mark	3.1775-80	3.1775-80	3.1775-80
Danish krona	5.6500-05	5.6500-05	5.6500-05
Swedish	26.77-78	26.77-78	26.77-78
Fr. fr. (100)	5.07-08	5.07-08	5.07-08
Gr. dr.	16.00-05	16.00-05	16.00-05
Italian	1.3300-15	1.3300-15	1.3300-15
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	4.20
Irish	58.25-45	58.25-45	58.25-45
Portugal	62.44-45	62.44-45	62.44-45
Schilling	23.14-15	23.14-15	23.14-15
Sfr. krona	4.7000-00	4.7000-00	4.7000-00
Swiss franc	3.7785-87	3.7785-87	3.7785-87
Yen	361.10	361.10	361.10

A: Price. B: Commercial.

Vesco Linked With Broker In IOS Sales

Fund Blocks Said Sold By Firm of Ex-Aide

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (WP).—One of three brokerage firms which apparently handled the bulk of liquidation of \$224 million in stocks from mutual funds managed by IOS, Ltd., has strong personal ties to Robert L. Vesco, who is charged with masterminding a plot to loot the Geneva-based funds.

In a civil suit filed on Nov. 27, the Securities and Exchange Commission accused Mr. Vesco, 50, of securities fraud, and 21 corporations of liquidating the stocks in order to divert the proceeds to shell corporations controlled by Mr. Vesco. A federal judge here has prohibited further investment by the IOS funds, except in marketable U.S. securities. Mr. Vesco has denied any wrongdoing in the case and said he will fight it through the courts.

Block traders in Wall Street—who keep very close tabs on the source of any large amounts of stock that come into the market—say that blocks owned by the IOS-managed funds were sold through Ross, Low, Bull, Inc., whose president is Ralph P. Dodd, a Vesco assistant until last spring.

According to New York Stock Exchange records, Mr. Dodd became president and a voting stockholder in the Ross firm on May 18, shortly after the SEC charges that IOS, under Mr. Vesco's direction, began to liquidate the stocks.

The SEC suit contends that the liquidations continued into October, and Wall Street traders note that blocks of stock were traded through the summer which would be identified as coming from the IOS funds and through Ross, Low.

Mr. Vesco is the former chairman of International Controls Corp. and also former chairman of IOS. He resigned from IOS in September, but was restored to the board three weeks later.

Before joining Ross, Low, Mr. Dodd was a vice-president of ICC. His resignation was never announced formally. He said in a telephone interview that he left the company "over a year ago" and joined the brokerage firm "full time in late 1971." A proxy statement sent to ICC shareholders before the annual meeting last spring said Mr. Dodd resigned "subsequent to Jan. 28, 1972."

Stock Prices Decline As Volume Trims Back

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A combination of profit-taking in recently strong issues and tax-loss selling in disappointing investments sent the stock market into a modest decline today.

The general market seemed to pause for breath after its sprint of the last two months. For the second day in a row, declines outpaced advances on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-5 ratio.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.71 to 1,030.48. It finished above 1,000 for the first time exactly one month ago and, since that time, prices have moved upward despite broker expectations of a pullback and an increase in margin requirements to 65 percent from 55 percent on Nov. 22.

Volume trimmed back to 16.54 million shares—about an average day's turnover for this year—from yesterday's 17.04 million shares. This dip in volume indicated no

overwhelming rush to sell stocks on the price decline.

Selected glamour issues finished near their best levels of the day. These gainers included Disney, up 5 1/8 to 221 7/8; Polaroid, 3 3/8 to 129 5/8, and Avon Products, 1 3/8 to 137 1/4.

Black & Decker, which recently set a new high, dropped 1 3/4 to 107 1/2 in profit-taking. Management said that the company's growth "is firmly on target" after two months into the opening quarter of fiscal 1973.

Copperweld Steel, which reached a 1972 high last week, fell 2 to 50 1/4 in another example of profit-taking.

There were two point-plus gainers on the active list—Levitz Furniture, up 1 3/8 to 25 7/8, and Western Union, up 1 1/8 to 46 3/8. Xerox, which plunged 8 yesterday, surrendered another point to 143 1/4. The Federal Trade Commission yesterday issued a complaint against Xerox for alleged monopoly of the office copier business.

Other point-sized losers included Superior Oil, down 1 1/2 to 33 1/2; Hercules, 1 3/4 to 77 1/2; Procter & Gamble, 1 to 105 1/2; Burroughs, 1 1/2 to 227 3/8; Mobil Oil, 1 1/4 to 72 1/8; and Cornhuskers, 1 3/4 to 205 3/4.

Max Factor, however, edged up 1 1/2 to 39 1/2, although it had traded at a high of 40 1/4. Max Factor and Norton Simon directors have agreed to sign a merger pact by Dec. 15. The latter's stock eased 1 1/4 to 42 1/4.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 0.07 to 26.61, while declines led advances, 581 to 308. Turnover was 3.83 million shares, down slightly from 3.95 million yesterday.

Champion Home Builders, the most active issue, surrendered 1 1/2 to 14 3/8. MFS International dropped 1 1/8 to 5 3/8.

Superscope fell 1 7/8 to 22 3/8. The company attributed the stock's weakness to profit-taking.

AMC Raises Prices
DETROIT, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—American Motors Corp. said today it is raising 1973-model car prices an average \$38 a car, or 1.1 percent. It said the increase was made under authority previously granted by the Price Commission.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Higher Net Seen By German Firms In Bank Survey

DUSSELDORF, West Germany, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—The 1973 earnings of West German corporations will be 5 to 6 percent higher than in 1971 and the upward trend is expected to continue in 1973, a survey by Deutsche Bank said today.

The bank, West Germany's largest, made the profit projection on the basis of a recent survey of some 700 companies on their earnings trends.

But the earnings situation differed considerably in different industries, the bank noted. Very positive expectations were stated by the chemical, electrical, building and textile industry, while the iron and steel industry and machinery-making industries assessed their profit prospects less optimistically.

Deutsche Bank chairman Franz Heinrich Ulrich said the survey indicated that the 1973 dividends will be essentially unchanged.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1977-78 Stocks and S&P 500

Div. in % 100%

P/E High Low Last. Ctr

Net High Low Last. Ctr

1977-78 Stocks and S&P 500

Div. in % 100%

P/E High Low Last. Ctr

Net High Low Last. Ctr

1977-78 Stocks and S&P 500

Div. in % 100%

P/E High Low Last. Ctr

Net High Low Last. Ctr

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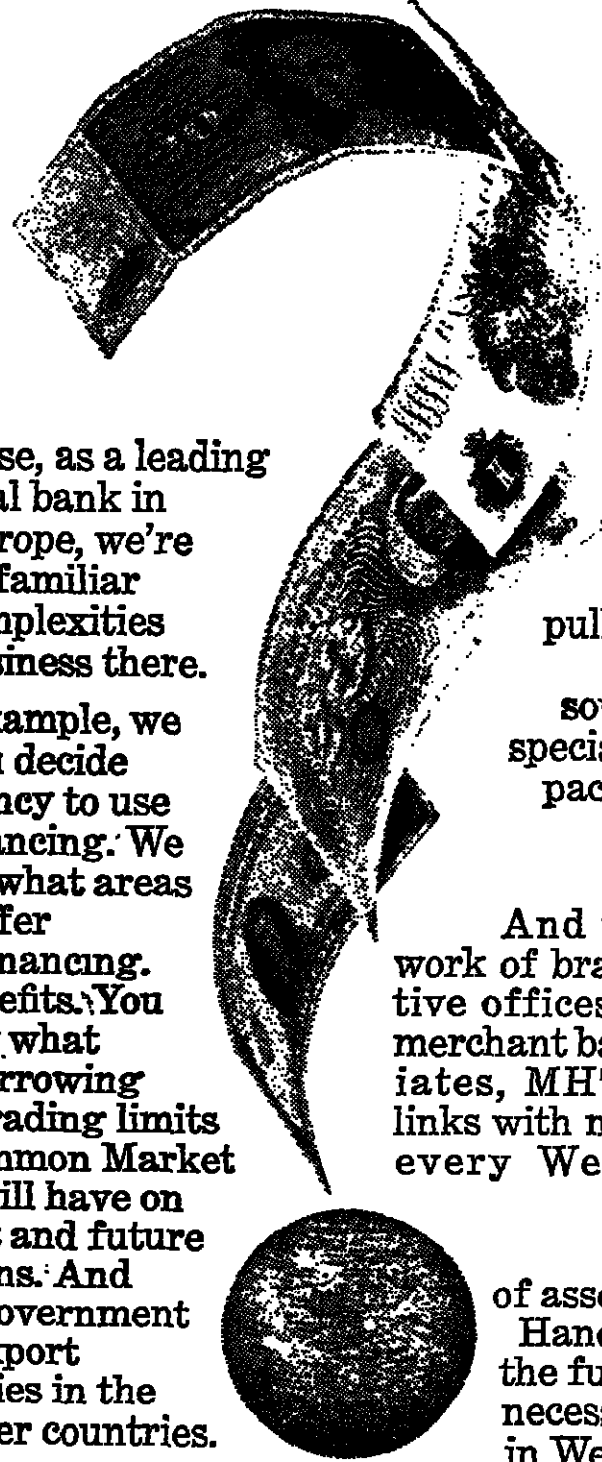
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can help you make the right business
decisions about Western Europe.**



Because, as a leading international bank in Western Europe, we're thoroughly familiar with the complexities of doing business there.

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long term financing in any con-

vertible currency,
for virtually any
amount and any
purpose. And by
pulling together funds
from a number of
sources we can create
special project financing
packages far in excess
of any one bank's
capability.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

Every week the Her
Tribune reports on the
wonderful world of art
Europe : what's new, o
and interesting everyw

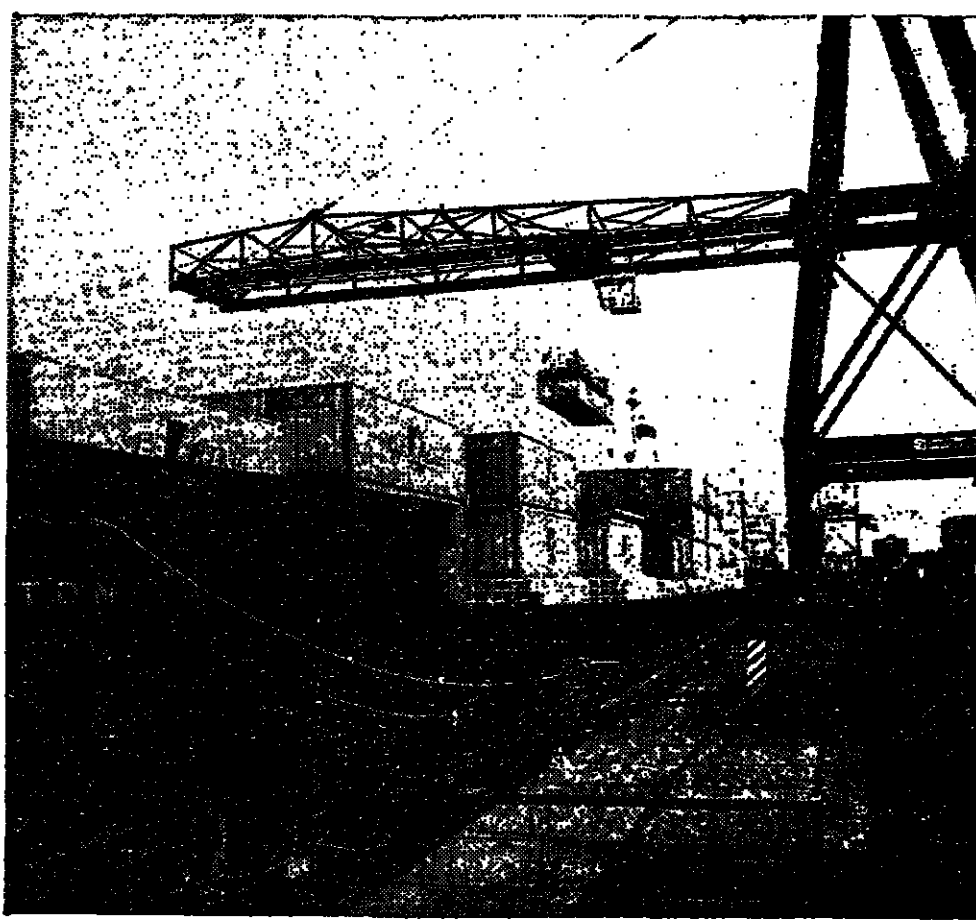
American Stock Exchange Trading

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Closing prices on Dec. 13, 1973		
NEW YORK (AP) The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities last traded in the over-the-counter market. Stocks with bid and asked prices are shown with bid and asked prices. Stocks with only one price are shown with one price. Stocks with only one price and a bid or asked price are shown with the bid or asked price. Stocks with only one price and a bid or asked price are shown with the bid or asked price.	61d Ask	84d Ask
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[illegible]

German, 23, managing director of Middle East sales and technical subsidiary company of multinational group in the industrial mechanical/electrical field seeks similar position in Europe with American or British firm. Wide technical and marketing experience, area profit and loss responsibility, electrical engineer, available as of mid '73. Write, Box D-255, Herald, Paris.

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEEBLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZZ SAWYER
WIZARD OF ID
BREK MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS

I DON'T THINK I'LL TELL WOODSTOCK ABOUT SANTA CLAUS...

HE'LL NEVER GET ANY PRESENTS ANYWAY.

SANTA CLAUS NEVER BRINGS PRESENTS TO TINY, NONDESCRIPT, NOBODY BIRDS.

IT'S KIND OF SAD AT CHRISTMASTIME TO BE A NOBODY BIRD.

B.C.

WHAT'LL WE GET JUNIOR THIS YEAR?

A HORSEY... A KITTY-CAT THAT WEETS AND A CHOO CHOO!

..... WON'T THE BOYS IN THE BARRACKS MAKE FUN OF HIM?....

L.I.L. ABNER

McGLUTTON CLAIMS EATIN' HIS SALOMEY BURGERS.

-IS AS HEVIVLY AS EATIN' SALOMEY HERSELF, BUT HE'S CHEATIN' TH' PUBLICIN. HAVE A CHAW--

-AN' SEE IF ONE INGREDIENT HAIN'T MISSIN'--

HMMF--ONE INGREDIENT IS MISSIN'.

ONE INGREDIENT IS MISSIN'.

YO! TRY IT, SON.

BEEBLE BAILEY

FLAP WHY HAVEN'T THERE BEEN MORE BLACK GOLF PROS?

I GUESS BLACKS USED TO THINK GOLF WAS A Sissy GAME, SO WE PREFERRED FOOTBALL, BASEBALL AND BASKETBALL.

WHEN DID YOU STOP THINKING IT WAS A Sissy GAME?

WHEN WE HEARD JACK NICKLAUS MAKES OVER \$200,000 A YEAR.

MISS PEACH

ALL BIRDS FLY SOUTH FOR THE WINTER.

NOT ALL, ARTHUR! THERE'S ONE WHO DIDN'T!

THAT'S VERY STRANGE...

OH, BIRD--HOW COME YOU DIDN'T FLY SOUTH WITH THE REST OF THE BIRDS?

I GOT BUMPED BY A BALD EAGLE ON GOVERNMENT BUSINESS, OKAY?!

SEE?

BUZZ SAWYER

MORE AGAIN, PLEASE. HERE, LET ME BRING UP YOUR COAT.

WHAT, WHAT'S THIS IN MY POCKET?

A DOESKIN BAG? MUST BE YOURS.

BUT I'VE NEVER OWNED SUCH A BAG. SEE WHAT'S IN IT!

WHAT THE HECK! PIECES OF GREEN GLASS. COULD THEY BE EMERALDS?

WIZARD OF ID

YOU'RE GOING TO DEVELOP A WIZARD EMERGENCY, IF YOU DON'T START SORTING SOME GREENS.

IS MY FIRST PATIENT HERE YET, JUNE?

NOT YET! MR. WILSON WENT SCHEDULING UNTIL ONE--THIRTY!

DID KEN BARN PHONE YOU BEFORE HE LEFT?

YES! HOW'S MELISSA?

DOING REMARKABLY WELL! BUT SHE'S TERRIBLY ANNOYED WITH US BECAUSE SHE DIDN'T GET TO MEET KEN! WHEN HE GETS BACK THIS WAY, WE'LL HAVE TO ARRANGE IT!

BREK MORGAN M.D.

YES, I SUPPOSE SO, SIR.

AND AT THAT MOMENT--

THESE WERE SOMETHING ABOUT WILLIE THE CORK THAT I LIKED, DESMOND, BUT I'M AFRAID WE'VE DONE ALL THAT WE CAN FOR HIM...

AH, THE BOUQUET OF BLISS! THE AROMA OF NEVER-NEVER LAND...

A VERITABLE WINDFALL! ALL I HAVE TO DO IS FIND A COMFORTABLE DOORWAY AND LET THE REST OF THE WORLD GO BY--

POGO

I COME RIGHT OVER TO TELL YOU SOON AS I REALIZED IT--

REALIZED WHAT?

ABOUT CHRISTMAS--WE ALREADY HAD IT--LAST YEAR--

WAIT!--BACK UP SLOW ON COME ON AGAIN--YOU'RE PARKIN' AGAINST THE HYDRANT--

ALL'S I GOT IS A 1971 CALENDAR HOME--I LOOKED AT IT ANY SURE ENOUGH, CHRISTMAS WAS LAST YEAR!

STEP THIS WAY, SIR--

LOOK--THAT'S A 1972 CALENDAR--

BOY! WHAT A RELIEF!

RIP KIRBY

THESE WERE SOMETHING ABOUT WILLIE THE CORK THAT I LIKED, DESMOND, BUT I'M AFRAID WE'VE DONE ALL THAT WE CAN FOR HIM...

YES, I SUPPOSE SO, SIR.

AND AT THAT MOMENT--

AH, THE BOUQUET OF BLISS! THE AROMA OF NEVER-NEVER LAND...

A VERITABLE WINDFALL! ALL I HAVE TO DO IS FIND A COMFORTABLE DOORWAY AND LET THE REST OF THE WORLD GO BY--

BLONDIE

BLONDIE: WILL YOU PLEASE ANSWER THE PHONE?

MAY I SPEAK TO DAGWOOD, PLEASE?

IT'S FOR YOU, DAGWOOD.

WELL, FIND OUT WHO IT IS AND I'LL CALL THEM BACK WHEN I'M NOT SO BUSY.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Whether a slam contract of any kind is desirable with the North-South cards is a close question. A slam will prove useless if the defenders have a sure trump trick, so six no-trump appears to give the maximum.

The overall picture in six no-trump is that South has 10 sure tricks: three spade, three hearts, two diamonds and two clubs. He can try for even breaks in both major suits, keeping the diamonds in reserve. And if one major suit proves favorable, a squeeze may operate. As the cards lie, one would expect six no-trump to succeed.

The contract was reached as shown in the diagram. North's raise of three no-trump to four no-trump was intended to be natural. South decided to re-

spond conventionally, and showed two aces en route to the slam just in case his partner had been seeking this information.

West had a lead problem against six no-trump. From his angle any lead might prove helpful to the declarer. He made an imaginative choice by leading the spade jack. This set a trap for South into which he proceeded to fall.

The first trick was won with the spade queen in dummy, and the club queen was led. West ducked, and the closest hand was entered by leading the heart nine to the queen. The club king was played, and now West won with the ace and shifted to a diamond.

South won with the king in the dummy, led to the spade ace, cashed the club jack and played his last spade. When West followed, he assumed that the opening lead was from J-10-x-x and finessed. When this lost to East's ten the declarer was down one, and while still in shock he lost another trick unnecessarily for down two.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ KQ98
 ♥ K93
 ♦ AKJ54
 ♣ Q

West
 ♠ J62
 ♥ 6
 ♦ Q83
 ♣ A9873

EAST
 ♠ 1074
 ♥ 10742
 ♦ 962
 ♣ 552

SOUTH
 ♠ A53
 ♥ AQ85
 ♦ 107
 ♣ KJ94

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
 4 NT Pass 5 ♥ Pass
 6 NT Pass Pass Pass
 West led the spade jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STATE	ATMO	SPIN
ARMED	CHON	BIRO
LAURENCE	FOUNTAIN	
MIST	IRON	COVES
ITE	BRAD	NEIDA
ERA	ONIES	TON
BEIGE	TRIPS	SEGO
ED	GALE	ENIN
ILLINOIS	ALLOD	PORES
LIEN	KNARK	CLAP
IS	RAID	ERSON
IS	CHILL	LA
LONG	DAY	SILVER
ORCE	AREA	PERSE
PEEL	LARS	STEER

DENNIS THE MENACE

"HOW DO YA LIKE LIVING AT THE NORTH POLE?"

"HE'S THINKIN' OF MOVING TO CALIFORNIA!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLEAB

WYLO

SCOMAT

GIDINO

THIN UPRIGHT FIGURES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: RODEO ZOMBI PERSON THWART
 Answer: A traveler has absolutely no chance of getting on this line--THE HORIZON

BOOKS

THE CASE FOR AMERICAN MEDICINE
 A Realistic Look at Our Health Care System

By Harry Schwartz, David McKay Co. 240 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Louis Lasagna

THE debate in America about its health-care system suffers from the low quality of discussion about the key issues. Plagued by both political expediency and semantic traps (such as "health care is a right"), our national leaders often fail to address the problems with either logic or candor.

Harry Schwartz, a New York Times editorial writer, has raised the level of the debate with this new book. Not calculated to pander to critics of our medical system who prefer utopian schemes, it deserves the widest possible reading by all serious students of the problem. Schwartz's thesis is simple: United States medicine is not so grievously ill as it is made out to be, and the radical social surgery proposed as corrective measures constitutes a cure that may be worse than the disease.

It is not just our leaders who are schizophrenic about medical care: the average citizen also manages to be remarkably ambivalent. Often critical of "greedy" or "unfeeling" doctors, he usually tells pollsters that his treatment is good to excellent and his doctors considerate and empathic. "Doctor in the House," "The Hospital" and "Temperatures Rising" satirize the profession on television while "Marcus Welby, M.D." pays impressive homage.

Is there a health crisis? Schwartz says no. Critics may accuse him of a means-test exercise. Goldwaterism and of exaggerating the hypochondriac of "the worried well," but his statistics on health-care delivery (that pervasive and horrid bit of jargon) demand attention. Life expectancy in the United States, while not rising at the rate of the 1940s and 1950s, nevertheless is still going up. Infant mortality continues to drop and shows no correlation with the number of physicians in a state. The U.S. infant mortality rate is not the lowest, but is comparable to that of Canada and the United Kingdom, and lower than that of Belgium, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Israel and the U.S.S.R.

Is there a doctor shortage? Again, Schwartz says no. Difficulties in finding the right doctor quickly are mainly, he argues, due to maldistribution and maldistribution of doctors, not a numerical shortage. We have too many surgeons and not enough primary care physicians. Doctors and their families eschew the boondocks and prefer the cultural and scientific blandishments of larger towns and cities. There are over 100 counties in the United States without a single doctor, but every country that allows the physician freedom of choice finds its rural areas underserved. Schwartz predicts that we will be faced with a doctor surplus by 1980 (al-

Louis Lasagna is professor of pharmacology and toxicology at the University of Rochester School of Medicine.
 © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS	43 Kind of about	13 Indian of Peru
1 Joyce Carol Oates novel	44 Tears	18 Actor Claude
8 Do a double take	45 Italian President	21 Elre legislature
16 Family member	46 Type of hat	24 Finnish islands
14 Curly hair	47 Unique	26 Clearing tools
15 Baseball statistic	48 Western mecca	27 Other glove
16 Dash	49 Group including gulls and terns	28 Theater group
17 Hebrew measure	50 Non-pro-	29 Bismarck's state
18 Million for some playing cards	51 Trace	30 Accelerate
20 Concerted in Spain	52 Groovy	31 Writer Gardner
22 Texas-La. border river	53 Arabian prince	32 Pearl Buck heroine
23 Catch	54 Playing cards	33 Beginnings
24 Samoan port	DOWN	34 Early auto style
25 Sheep melody	1 Treasure	36 Tyro
26 Pastry	2 "Of"	38 Instant maker
27 British isle	3 Delightful regions	43 Task at (book)
28 Counterpart of Pyongyang	4 Freely toppings	44 Arrest
33 Prairie	5 Paraphrase	45 Hair treatment
35 Escutcheon band	6 Uneven	46 Forest clearing
36 Bright lights	7 Peter	47 Copland
37 Blind flour	8 New England cape	48 Decurates
38 Thickly overread	9 Escroch on	49 Pierre's state
40 Type of thief	10 Nellie's toast	50 Abbr.
41 Japanese coin	11 Asian range	51 Bone Prefix
42 Gypsy man	12 Month in Venice	52 Lucid
		54 Kind of train
		Abbr.

